

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,868

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1979

Established 1887

Ayatollah Wins Test Against Leftists

IRAN, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, ordering his followers to keep their guns, his first major test of strength against leftist opponents today, was a fiery speech in which he also urged again to "cut off" the hands of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, Ayatollah Khomeini branded Marxist Fedayeen forces and Communists as "Islamic" and called upon them to disavow them.

It was the same tough language that the ayatollah used to exhort his followers to overthrow the Shah and the Fedayeen, who had tried a march tomorrow to protest their exclusion from Iran's new government.

The Fedayeen commandos of the revolution have been asked by many liberal students and people in the unity sphere to postpone the march, and we have agreed," a Khomeini spokesman said.

The confrontation over the march was the latest of several rifts between Ayatollah Khomeini and Fedayeen, the group that seized the U.S. Embassy last week before pro-Khomeini forces arrived to chase them.

Marine Released

Meanwhile, U.S. Marine Sgt. Keith Kraus, held by Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary committee charges of killing three Iranian in last week's U.S. Embassy attack, has been released, a Khomeini aide said today.

The aide said that Sgt. Kraus had been released to the U.S. Embassy, evening and was in the hands of a doctor, presumably for further treatment of the slight shotgun wound he received in the attack.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said he had no comment to make on the Khomeini aide's statement. The spokesman, when asked repeatedly to confirm or deny the statement, said: "I have no comment." He refused to elaborate.

The White House confirmed his release and said that President Carter was telephoning Sgt. Kraus' father.

Earlier in the day, an aide at Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters said that Sgt. Kraus was being held "for killing three Iranians."

A revolutionary minister said that "certain action" would be taken against him.

Deputy Minister for Information Amir Entezam said that Sgt. Kraus, 22, who had been abducted from his hospital room — had been in the hands of the revolutionaries.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Iran Faces Uprising Threat by Tribal Minority Groups

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Iran's beleaguered new government, already threatened by armed tribal uprisings in the west, yesterday faced the potential danger of uprisings among tribal minorities in the country's east and western border regions.

The government issued a strong warning that it would not tolerate "secessionist agitation or permit a threat of civil war."

Iran traditionally has been confronted with separatist sentiment among minorities in Azerbaijan, in the northwest; in Baluchistan, in the southeast; and in the Kurdish region, in the west. The government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan, occupied with urban extremists, only now directed its attention to the rural minorities.

Officials said today that a delegation headed by Darius Forouhar, minister of labor and social affairs, was to Kurdistan to head off a potential uprising in the region bordering Iraq, where rebel tribesmen recently were reportedly active in raiding Iranian government installations and other government installations.

Foreign Minister Karam Sanjabi, who is of Kurdish origin, said that independence for Kurdistan was not of the question. He warned Iran's Kurds against "armed movements" that he said were opposed to national unity.

Deputy Premier Abbas Amir-Enabadi denounced rumors of separatist agitation in the northeastern province of Baluchistan, which borders on Pakistan. He said that such reports were aimed at undermining the government.

"Iran's geopolitical situation is sensitive that it cannot permit disintegration or the threat of civil war," Mr. Entezam said of the threatened secessionist disturbances.

In Kurdistan, newspapers have reported the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, an Iraq-based group,



Guards stand outside headquarters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Tehran.

U.S. Sources Report Sadat Offer To Oversee Middle East Stability

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, deeply concerned by the turmoil in Iran, has offered to play a major pro-Western military role in the Middle East in exchange for the United States equipping his armed forces with modern weapons worth billions of dollars.

Authoritative U.S. sources said that Mr. Sadat made the proposal Saturday to Defense Secretary Harold Brown during a lengthy private meeting in Egypt. He unfolded his plan after Egyptian defense officials presented Mr. Brown's subordinates with a military shopping list that a source described as involving "billions upon billions of dollars."

According to the sources, the Egyptians are seeking up to 300 F-16 fighter-bombers, hundreds of tanks, short-range tactical missiles and other artillery, and thousands of armored personnel carriers and other vehicles.

In return, Mr. Sadat said that Egypt, with its forces modernized by the equipment, could assume responsibility for insuring stability in a region stretching east from Algeria to Afghanistan and south from the Mediterranean to Somalia or beyond, the sources said.

Peace Talks

The proposal was made on the eve of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, which resumed today at Camp David, Md., under the mediation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Although Mr. Sadat is known to have said that Egypt will make no more concessions in the negotiations, the sources said that he stressed to Mr. Brown that the

requested equipment was not intended for any conflict with Israel. Instead, he seemed to be assuming that Egypt's dispute with Israel was on the way to resolution, and he was referring to Egypt's Middle East role after an Egyptian-Israeli peace accord, the sources said.

In response, Mr. Brown promised that the United States will consider Mr. Sadat's arms requests seriously and without asking that there first be a settlement with Israel, the sources said. But Mr. Brown reportedly added that the realities of U.S. politics mean that there would be little likelihood of Egypt receiving large amounts of

weapons unless the Camp David talks lead to a peace treaty.

At present, the only major U.S. weapons commitment to Egypt is for the sale of 50 F-5 jet fighters — basically short-range, defensive aircraft. In the same package, Washington is selling 75 of the more sophisticated, longer-range F-16s to Israel.

Mr. Sadat's armed forces are equipped largely with Soviet weapons, but his supply from Moscow has been cut off since 1974, after the break in Egypt's ties to the Russians. He has moved progressively toward the West, and, according to the sources, he made clear to Mr. Brown that he expected the United States to take the lead in re-equipping his forces.

Socialist Party Chief

Roughed Up in Spain

ESTELLA, Spain, Feb. 21 (AP) — Scores of youths of unknown political affiliation booed and shoved Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez last night during and after a speech here as part of his campaign for March 1 general elections.

Although the car of the first secretary of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party was rendered useless as a result of the attacks, Mr. Gonzalez escaped unhurt.

Amid Pledges of 'Best Efforts'

Egypt, Israel Resume Pact Talks in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP) — Egyptian and Israeli negotiators, meeting at Camp David, Md., today opened a new round of secret talks to seek a peace treaty under U.S. auspices.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went by helicopter to the presidential retreat from the Pentagon early this morning for breakfast with Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Mr. Vance then met separately for more than an hour with Mr. Khalil and later with Mr. Dayan. Additional meetings were planned later in the day.

"All three ministers have reaffirmed their determination to bring their best efforts toward successful completion of the negotiations as soon as possible," said a statement approved by all three governments.

Far from public view — an arrangement directed by President Carter to guard against "leaks" —

the Egyptian and Israeli negotiators planned to confer at least until the weekend in the seclusion of the snow-capped Maryland mountains.

Mr. Carter is likely to join them at some point. And he may invite Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

2 Killed in Channel

In Ferry, Ship Crash

DUNKERQUE, France, Feb. 21 (AP) — A sailor and a young passenger were killed early today and three others were injured when a London-bound ferry collided with an ore boat in fog off the French coast, officials said.

The ferry Saint-Germain was towed back to this port and the three injured persons were taken to a hospital where they were described as being in serious condition, authorities said.

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 21 (NYT) — China has renewed its offensive against Vietnam after a pause to resupply its troops, analysts here said today, while Vietnam has begun to move up large numbers of reinforcements including some regular units that had been held in reserve.

Vietnam's commitment of at least some of its regular main force divisions, which had been kept back to guard Hanoi, marks a significant turn in the five-day-old fighting, the analysts believe. For if, as appears likely, China's purpose in launching its original attack Saturday was to punish Vietnam and establish Peking's credibility in the eyes of Hanoi and Moscow, it could not do so unless it drew regular Vietnamese troops into the fighting and inflicted losses on them.

In the first few days of battle, the Chinese advanced up to 10 miles inside Vietnam, but only against Vietnamese regional forces and militia units which had been assigned to guard the frontier. That initial success may have seemed insufficient to Peking to accomplish its goal and, therefore, it may have felt a further attack was necessary.

[The United States today supported a UN Security Council session to deal with the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. United Press International reported in Washington.]

"We strongly favor a meeting of the UN Security Council to consider all aspects" relating to the two conflicts, State Department spokesman Huddleston Carter 3d said. He added that the United States has not formally asked for such a meeting. "We are now consulting with other governments as to the need to have such a meeting," he said.

Roads Jammed

Yesterday, thousands of Vietnamese soldiers and vehicles carrying weapons, ammunition and fuel jammed the main road north from Hanoi to the provincial capital of Lang Son, 12 miles from the Chinese border, according to Japanese

Hanoi Reinforces Troops

China Reportedly Renews Attacks Against Vietnam

and French newsmen taken to the scene.

The Vietnamese included large numbers of regular troops, the newsmen reported, and they were hauling captured U.S. 105-mm artillery toward the battlefield. At the same time, Vietnamese civilian refugees were pouring south to escape the fighting.

Lang Son, a town of 46,000, was largely deserted except for soldiers and government officials. The sound of Vietnamese 130-mm artillery fired south of Lang Son could be heard firing at the Chinese entrenched nearby, while Chinese guns shelled the Vietnamese.

Information on the fighting was sketchy, but the analysts said that

the Chinese appeared to have resumed their offensive along the main frontier that they had already opened, the two railroad lines that run from the Yunnan and Kwangsi borders to Hanoi.

The rail lines, paralleled by highways, follow the only passes through the rugged mountains that form the frontier. The Chinese have also launched attacks in several other places along the 500-mile border, but these are said to have been modest and aimed more at tying down Vietnamese troops than making gains.

An analyst said of the renewed Chinese attack, "They are going at it with a certain amount of enthusiasm."

Chinese Halt

The Chinese forces, estimated at more than 100,000, had paused Monday, sparking speculation that they might be stopping their advance or that they had been halted by stiffened Vietnamese resistance. But it now seems that the Chinese needed time to resupply and shift some units that took heavy casualties.

Peking's commanders are believed to be having trouble maneuvering large forces. This could be because they have not had any experience in major battles since the Korean War 25 years ago and have had only restricted military practice exercises in recent years because of China's political turbulence.

Vietnam claimed today that it inflicted 2,000 more casualties on the Chinese yesterday, bringing the total number of Chinese that it claims to have killed or wounded to 7,000.

Most analysts think these figures are exaggerated, but they do not doubt that both sides have suffered substantial losses.

In a related development, the Soviet Union today sent four large Tupolev-95 electronic spy planes south, past Japan, to observe the fighting in Vietnam, the Japanese Defense Agency reported. The Russians also sent a 16,000-ton Sverdlov class cruiser, the largest ship in its Pacific fleet, and a guided-missile destroyer into the East China Sea today to join a fleet of 11 Soviet ships, mostly small intelligence-gathering vessels.

Moscow, which signed an alliance with Hanoi in November, has warned China to "stop before it's too late."

In their initial attack last weekend, the Chinese seized the provincial capital of Lao Cai, a city said to have more than 100,000 residents.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Despite aid, a Vietnamese soldier dies from wounds received in the fighting against Chinese forces in the province of Lang Son.

To Insure Security

Carter, Congress Said Near on Taiwan Pact

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — Bipartisan leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today proposed a security guarantee for Taiwan which calls for continued arms sales and military support for the Taiwanese.

The proposal does not make clear what the United States might do in case of an attack on Taiwan by China.

The amendment, sponsored by Sens. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the ranking majority and minority members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the Senate minority leader, calls any attack on Taiwan a matter of "grave concern" to the United States.

The amendment will be considered tomorrow by the panel which is now rewriting President Carter's proposed legislation to continue ties with Taiwan on an unofficial basis.

Today's amendment is similar to a security guarantee proposal unveiled yesterday by Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Faced with mounting pressure to enact legislation to insure Taiwan's security once the mutual defense treaty is terminated at the end of the year, the administration is willing to go along with both the Senate and House versions, according

to Assistant Defense Secretary Douglas Bennett.

President Carter, however, has warned that he will not accept any legislation that might jeopardize the United States' new diplomatic relations with China.

Originally, Mr. Carter had said that no specific security pledges were needed, but the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and general concern about Taiwan's fate have forced a significant change in the administration's policy, officials and members of Congress said.

The Senate amendment reads in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

La Malfa Is Chosen

Head of Italy Republicans To Try to Form Coalition

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 21 (NYT) — President Sandro Pertini tonight announced that he will ask Ugo La Malfa, the head of the small Republican Party, to try to form a new government. It will be the first time since June 1945, a little more than a month after the end of World War II, that a leader of a party other than the Christian Democrats will be asked to do so.

Mr. Pertini announced his decision immediately after the acting premier, Giulio Andreotti, informed him that he had failed to win the support of the Socialists and Communists for another Christian Democratic government. Mr. La Malfa's chances of success are considered slim by most political observers. Early parliamentary elections are now regarded as virtually inevitable.

If Mr. La Malfa fails, Mr. Pertini will have to decide whether to ask another politician to make a last try or dissolve Parliament and call for new elections within 40 days.

Small Parties

The choice of Mr. La Malfa reflects the fact that Mr. Andreotti and his Christian Democrats were unable to persuade the Socialists and other small parties to give their backing to a Christian Democratic government opposed by the Communists. The Communist Party brought down Mr. Andreotti three weeks ago by withdrawing its parliamentary support from his one-party government.

In all comparable situations throughout the postwar era, the Christian Democrats were able to persuade one or several of the smaller parties either to enter into a coalition with them or to give them their support in Parliament.

This time the Socialists — the country's third-ranking party —

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

\$209-Million Loser in U.K. Property Collapse

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UPI) — William Stern is a 43-year-old U.S. citizen here. He has a toothbrush moustache and personal debts of \$209 million.

He was in court this week for a bankruptcy hearing in which he admitted that he owes \$208,780,496, give or take a few thousand for exchange-rate changes. He is believed to be the biggest bankrupt in the world.

Mr. Stern has offered to pay off his debts at \$12,000 a year. At that rate, it would take 17,398 years.

Mr. Stern is the most spectacular victim of the British property market's 1974 collapse. He borrowed all those millions on behalf of the 180 companies he once controlled, but he signed personal guarantees to repay every penny.

"Had I not given my personal guarantee," he told reporters from the London Observer, "I could have built up the group and then, when things looked like turning sour, sold the shares, walked out and gone to the Bahamas."

Instead, his Wilstar Group

holding company went into liquidation (the liquidator was Sir Kenneth Cork, now the Lord Mayor of London), and Mr. Stern filed for bankruptcy — insolvent on an astronomical scale. Born in Hungary and educated in Switzerland, he became a U.S. citizen in 1957, after his parents emigrated to the United States. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School. In 1960 he married the daughter of an English property tycoon, moved into his father-in-law's Freshwater group and in 1971 went off on his own.

Within two years, his accountants told him that he was worth \$50 million.

"I never participated in what are thought to be the joys of being a so-called millionaire," Mr. Stern said. "I was never part of the jet set. I never had yachts. I've never done anything in my life which could be termed extravagant."

Suit, he lived in a \$400,000 house filled with \$100,000 worth of furniture and \$60,000 worth of paintings. He still does — although the house and its contents no longer belong to him. The Rolle-Koyce had to go, but he turns up at bankruptcy hearings in a Jaguar. Mr. Stern still earns about \$50,000 a year as a consultant.

"My knowledge and know-how have not gone into liquidation," he said.

In the early 1970s, Mr. Stern's knowledge and know-how turned him into perhaps the biggest private landlord in Britain. He bought property with profligate abandon, borrowing up to 80 percent of the price. Banks competed to lend him money, requiring only a personal guarantee to remove Mr. Stern from the protection of limited liability.

Mr. Stern says nobody seriously dreamed that he personally could repay such sums.

"I signed personal guarantees because the banks wanted to insure that the person they saw across the table remained the party running the show," he said. "I never negotiated limitations, and I didn't try to get out of them."

But Mr. Stern was buying at the top of a booming market. When the bubble burst, it took less than 13 months to put the Stern group into receivership. His protracted bankruptcy hearings are proceeding at a leisurely pace. "It is, in fact, a very ordinary bankruptcy," said A.K. Sales, the official receiver. "But with zeros on the end."



William Stern
Nothing 'Extravagant.'

surely pace. "It is, in fact, a very ordinary bankruptcy," said A.K. Sales, the official receiver. "But with zeros on the end."

1,700 Ambulance Staffers Walk Off Jobs in Britain

La Malfa Has Task in Italy

Ethiopia Ratifies Soviet Treaty

QUEEN HONORED — The ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al Thani, presents Queen Elizabeth with the Al Estijal (Independence) necklace, the highest order in Qatar.

Chad Federation Talks Are Reported

Chinese Reportedly Renew Offensive

Ziaur Party Wins in Bangladesh Voting

Sadat Invitation

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (Reuters) . President Anwar Sadat today renewed his invitation to the shah.

U.S. Plans Taiwan Pact

**Smooth as silk is free champagne
whenever the mood takes you.**

Printers Strike At 3 Newspapers In French Chain

44-15A

COMING IN MARCH

Focus on Switzerland

*a special report by the
International Herald Tribune*

For advertising information contact:

Guy van Thuyne
"Les Vignes"
15 Chemin Davel
1009 Pully-Lausanne
Switzerland
Tel.: (021) 29-58-94

or your local IHT representative.

MNC/STG/P332

Despite a 'Tough' Adjustment Period Latinos Find Better Life in Pennsylvania

By Gregory Jaynes

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 21 (NYT) — Somehow, in the last few years, the word got around Puerto Rican quarters in New York that this old town on the Conestoga River was a good place to live. All of a sudden, Lancaster County — home to the Amish and the Pennsylvania Dutch for more than two centuries — became the home of a sizable Latin community.

It would seem an incongruous cultural mix: On the one hand, stern-faced farm folk tilling symmetrical fields of grain; on the other, the more open, saucier Latinos.

No matter. To people desperate for a way out of the tenements, Lancaster has proven a popular choice. "One day I looked up," said Barney Stone, a clerk at a local store, "and it seemed like a third of the city was speaking Spanish."

Not quite a third, but there are about 15,000 Hispanic people in Lancaster, a city of 55,000 (down from 61,000 in 1960). Little more than 20 years ago, there were less than a few dozen Spanish-speaking residents.

The growth of the Hispanic community caused the town and the county "a pretty tough period of adjustment, to say the least," according to Mr. Stone. "I guess the fair thing to say would be that most people just don't understand their culture."

The Latin Taste

That is a point often made by Wilfredo Seda, the director of services for Centro Hispano, the Spanish-American civic association here. The Latin taste, Mr. Seda quickly points out, is as alien to the locals as some of the foods sold at the Las Muchachas grocery store in the southeastern end of town.

Mr. Seda also observes that the local Pennsylvania Dutchman does not know what to make of the Latinos' demonstrative side.

"Our people don't come home and lock themselves in until the next day," Mr. Seda said. "We come from a warm climate, and we still hang out outside. We don't talk in whispers. The Dutchman may see two Puerto Ricans on a corner yelling and waving arms," he continued, "and think it is a fight and call the police. That actually happened. It was a normal conversation."

Nearly all of the Hispanic people in Lancaster are Puerto Rican, and most of the Puerto Ricans came here from the New York area.

Mr. Seda, who is 27 years old, arrived jobless from Brooklyn four years ago. "The economic situation isn't perfect here, but it's better than New York," he said. "As for living, the worst block in Lancaster could not be compared with the South Bronx and some other areas of the city."

Row Houses

The Puerto Rican presence here is most noticeable in a creaky block neighborhood of two-story brick row houses in southeastern Lancaster. In this two-square-mile area, where houses can be bought for less than \$20,000, live men like Fred Roman, whose name was Roman when he came to New York from Puerto Rico in 1943.

After 10 years as a longshoreman and 15 years of running a bar at Third Avenue and 36th Street, Mr. Roman had had enough. "So many things I did not like in New York," he said from behind the counter of his grocery store here. "To make a dollar, New York is all right. But to raise a family is no good."

"It is more quiet here and I say

more safe, too," he continued. "You can go on the street and leave the car open and they don't bother you. Taxes, all that stuff, is cheaper than New York."

Lancaster has not exactly turned out to be a panacea for the Puerto Rican predicament, however. Unemployment in the Hispanic community runs at about 30 percent, or six times that in the white community. Those who have jobs earn an average \$7,000 a year as nonskilled or semiskilled workers in local foundries or other light industries.

Hispanic children comprise about 20 percent of the public school enrollment. In the high schools, their dropout rate is about 50 percent; the overall rate in 1977 was 11.7 percent. Until last year, only one or two Hispanics a year

chose to enroll in college. With the help of an academic support program and tutorial services from Centro Hispano, however, 15 students last spring chose to pursue higher educations.

Old prejudices die hard here, according to leaders in the Spanish-speaking community. "The merchants here automatically assume if you are a Puerto Rican you are a shoplifter," said Mr. Seda, who recently sued a local department store, charging it with a false accusation of shoplifting. He won a \$2,000 judgment.

Three years ago, Mayor Richard Scott brought a storm of protest by all but saying that Lancaster's No. 1 problem was its Hispanic community.

Although the mayor said that lo-

cal newspapers quoted him out of context, he publicly apologized twice. And last summer, the Lancaster New Era angered the Puerto Ricans with an editorial entitled, "Prevent Bilingualism." The newspaper said: "The United States uses English as its language, and those who are citizens, and live here, should learn to understand it, speak it and write it."

For all that, the living conditions here are still considered marvelous by many a *caballero* and *dama*. In warm weather, neighborhood streets are alive with the chatter and the air is thick with throbbing music from Hispanic records. It is thick, too, with the smell of *pasajes*, a heart-burning dish the neighborhood would find it difficult to live without.

U.S. Ship Leaves With Hostage From Maldives, Embassy Reports

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Feb. 21 (UPI) — A U.S. oceanographic research ship sailed from the Maldives Islands with a chief's son as hostage, a U.S. Embassy official said today.

Three American crew members on the 300-ton, Panamanian-registered *Alyse Maru* were detained in the Maldives because of a shootout with local officials in which a chieftain was slightly wounded, Richard Van Glatz said. He said that the abduction of the chief's son followed the shootout.

The wife of the vessel's captain said in a telephone interview from Winter Park, Fla., that she had been told all crew members had been freed and hoped to rejoin the ship soon. She said that the ship had set sail for the U.S. Navy base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

The Maldivian External Affairs Ministry Saturday sent a message to the U.S. Embassy in Colombo saying that the *Alyse Maru* had not received permission to dock at the atoll. The island chief went on board to seal alcohol supplies and guns and to check for narcotics on board — a routine procedure, the Maldivian government said. The ship's crew refused him permission to board, and crewmen opened fire on the chief, the Maldivians said. Mr. Van Glatz said that he was told the chief was not seriously injured.

After the shooting, Maldivians seized and detained Capt. Kenneth Leonard and two crew members, all U.S. citizens.

Meany Plans to Mobilize Union Vigilantes to Monitor U.S. Prices

By Helen Dewar

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 21 (WP) — AFL-CIO President George Meany said yesterday that he plans to mobilize the federation's 13.5 million members as retail price monitors for the administration's anti-inflation effort.

Scoffing at reported White House misgivings about vigilante squads roaming supermarkets, Mr. Meany said he was "sure the housewives would be glad to form vigilante groups," and added, "even if [Carter] doesn't like the plan we may go ahead with it anyway. I think it's a good idea."

Mr. Meany disclosed his latest approach to Mr. Carter's anti-inflation program at a news conference

that included questions about suggestions from a member of the AFL-CIO executive council that Mr. Meany tone down his criticism of Mr. Carter and consider an emir role in the organization.

At a breakfast with reporters, Sol Chaikin, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and an influential member of the council, said, "It behooves us to be a little more judicious" in criticizing Mr. Carter.

Without saying that he actually should retire, Mr. Chaikin said he thought the federation should consider creating a "position like chairman of the board" for Mr. Meany and other aging leaders.

Saying that he had hoped for more of an "attitude of civility,"

Mr. Chaikin said it would be a "better course to exercise a little humility" in judging Mr. Carter, whom he described as having "the greatest intellectual capacity of any president since Roosevelt."

Asked about Mr. Chaikin's suggestion, Mr. Meany, who is 84 years old, said: "I haven't the slightest idea what you're talking about. They [the AFL-CIO unions] have a chairman of the board. Here he is."

Mr. Meany, who sharply criticized Mr. Carter's foreign and domestic policies Monday as the council opened its weeklong winter meeting here, also defended his right to speak his mind.

He suggested, almost as an aside, that Mr. Carter may not be all that

displeased with what he had to say, which included qualified support for the administration's "real wage insurance" program to protect workers who comply with wage restraint guidelines.

"I don't think he was ordained by the Almighty," Mr. Meany said. "I think he's human and makes some mistakes, and, frankly, I will continue to comment on those mistakes. The funny part of it is that the president doesn't seem to be upset about it. I talked to him yesterday and he was quite pleasant about things."

Pressed to elaborate, Mr. Meany did so cheerfully, saying that Mr. Carter had called him to ask for his cooperation in trying to keep prices down. The AFL-CIO has repeated-

ly denounced the administration's voluntary anti-inflation policy, charging that it holds down wages. Mr. Meany said he told Mr. Carter he had already written to Alfred Kahn, the administration's anti-inflation adviser, proposing to enlist volunteers from union ranks to monitor prices in supermarkets and elsewhere.

"So I told the president that, and he said that was very good," Mr. Meany stated, adding that Mr. Carter is arranging a meeting shortly between AFL-CIO officials and Vice President Mondale, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and domestic policy adviser Stuart Eizenstat to draft a plan for an AFL-CIO role in the campaign against price increases.

"Frankfurt is great for connections."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines



ROTHERLY ENCOUNTER — President Carter stops a crowd Tuesday to chat with his brother, Billy, at Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta. The president is in town to address a joint session of the state General assembly as well as to make an appearance at Georgia Tech.

singer Views Assailed

ennedy Supports Carter n A-Accord With Russia

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — An address on arms control foreign policy that echoed President Carter's Georgia Tech speech yesterday, Sen. Edward Kennedy gave his unreserved endorsement to a new strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union.

Political matchmakers could not improve on the timing of Kennedy's speech, which followed President Carter's by two days. The Massachusetts Democrat, Mr. Carter's principal rival in the Democratic Party, his remarks to the Arms Control Association here.

Kennedy gave a more forceful endorsement of the new pact than Carter while also taking a few shots at the administration. But he quoted approvingly from the president's speech and endorsed main lines of his policy.

Sen. Kennedy attacked Henry Kissinger, challenging the former secretary of state's recent, critical remarks about SALT-2 as "not only" but "a partisan voice" in foreign policy.

Sen. Kennedy assailed Kissinger's assertion that SALT-2 might leave the United States dangerously vulnerable to a Soviet first strike that could nearly destroy all U.S. land-based missiles while leaving the greater part of Soviet offensive power intact, forcing a president to choose between self-destructive retaliation or capitulation.

"The theory is not credible," Sen. Kennedy said, because it assumed that "an American president — having seen the devastation of 90 percent or more of our land-based missiles and the killing of 20 million or more Americans — would hesitate to retaliate."

The senator said that SALT-2 would be beneficial in many ways, limiting both superpowers to equal numbers of weapons, limiting the qualitative improvement of missile systems, limiting the numbers of thermonuclear warheads on both sides, but also leaving the United States the option to build new weapons "to maintain the viability" of U.S. strategic forces.

toward more effective nuclear arms control" that could save the United States as much as \$100 billion — the cost of "an unrestrained new round of the arms race."

'Linkage' Ridiculed

He ridiculed the idea that Senate approval of SALT should be linked to more acceptable Soviet behavior in other areas.

"Let the advocates of linkage explain how the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union will be served by a Senate refusal to ratify SALT. Let them explain how the stability of troubled regions will be enhanced by rejection of this treaty on the Senate floor."

"Let them explain how our security would be enhanced and how the world would be a safer place by failure to ratify SALT and by a return to Cold War confrontation. If SALT-2 contributes to our national security and diminishes the danger of nuclear war, then it will be even more important to achieve in a climate of worsened relations than in a climate of improved relations with the Soviets."

Sen. Kennedy assailed Mr. Kissinger's assertion that SALT-2 might leave the United States dangerously vulnerable to a Soviet first strike that could nearly destroy all U.S. land-based missiles while leaving the greater part of Soviet offensive power intact, forcing a president to choose between self-destructive retaliation or capitulation.

"The theory is not credible," Sen. Kennedy said, because it assumed that "an American president — having seen the devastation of 90 percent or more of our land-based missiles and the killing of 20 million or more Americans — would hesitate to retaliate."

The senator said that SALT-2 would be beneficial in many ways, limiting both superpowers to equal numbers of weapons, limiting the qualitative improvement of missile systems, limiting the numbers of thermonuclear warheads on both sides, but also leaving the United States the option to build new weapons "to maintain the viability" of U.S. strategic forces.

Sen. Kennedy's own defense of SALT-2 was anything but timid. He extolled the agreement — of whose principal elements he knew — without any reservations, while adding that it "is a mistake to expect it to succeed."

He described the new agreements as a small but essential step

The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS
International

Long Waiting Lists Are Reported

Few China Visas Left in U.S.

By Deborah Ward
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (IHT) — So many U.S. citizens have been playing their "China card" that nearly all the approximately 20,000 Chinese visas allotted for the year to U.S. travelers have been taken.

Many of the airlines, travel agencies, cruise ships and special associations that offer visas along with package tours have long waiting lists for this year.

Japan Air Lines, for example, was granted 1,400 visas for U.S. citizens this year. How many are spoken for? "About 2,800," said Morris Simonelli, deputy director of public relations. "We've had to turn down many visa requests. We do have a small waiting list due to the possibility of cancellations. But we're not encouraging those waiting," Mr. Simonelli said that the airline would ask for more visas next year.

Pan American World Airways received 5,000 visas for this year — 3,000 more than last year. "Essentially, they're all used," a Pan Am spokesman said. "We won't know until this summer what our 1980 allocation will be, but we hope, of course, it will increase."

Pan Am holds a special interest in travel to China. The airline recently applied for routes to China

and hopes to receive authorization for at least three flights a week to Peking and Shanghai. In addition, three months ago a Pan Am subsidiary — Intercontinental Hotels Corp. — signed an estimated \$500-million agreement with China to provide the nation with a chain of hotels.

Hotel Space

The hotels are scheduled for completion in 1981, and many travel groups expect to receive more visas and arrange more China tours at that time. "We really don't expect to obtain more visas in 1980 than we did this year. But, in 1981, perhaps we'll receive a substantial increase because of more hotel space," said a member of the U.S.

China Assailed By Palestinians, Arab Leftists

BEIRUT, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Palestinian guerrillas and Arab leftists have strongly deplored China for its invasion of Vietnam, in effect ending a relationship of cooperation with Peking that lasted 14 years.

Abu Iyad, the second in command of the guerrilla movement after Yasser Arafat, told a rally here this week: "We openly declare that we stand on the side of Vietnam against the Chinese invasion." He said that the action by China was "incomprehensible for a power that is supposed to be on the side of progressive forces."

An alliance of Lebanese Moslem and leftist political groups in a statement here today accused Peking of serving imperialist designs in Southeast Asia. The leftists now identify China with the United States, and accuse Peking of joining with Washington in a worldwide campaign against the Soviet Union.

Analysts said that this was in sharp contrast to the image that China used to have in the Middle East: a champion of revolution and the Palestinian cause.

China Peoples Friendship Association. The association, which has 120 chapters in the United States, had its visas cut this year to 3,800 from 5,000. A member said that the reduction "was probably due to hotel shortages and the lack of translators. Since tourism is so new to the country, it's understandable the Chinese must limit the number of foreign visitors, at least until they can provide adequate accommodations and services."

Nevertheless, the Friendship Association this year doubled the number of China tours it was offering. The members work directly with the Chinese International Travel Service in arranging 13- and 17-day tours to several Chinese cities.

Although only about 20 travel groups are offering China tours this year for Americans, professional U.S. travelers may find room on special-interest tours or exchange programs. In certain cities, such as Hong Kong, U.S. citizens can find room without much planning on short visits to China.

A few years ago, only three or four cities were open to U.S. tourists. This year, about 30 cities are open, and the Chinese travel service expects that more will open next year and in 1981, as facilities are expanded.

Papal Visit to Poland Reported Set for May

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II will go to Poland on a pilgrimage, sources said today, probably between May 13 and 15. If the dates are confirmed, it would mean that the Vatican and the Polish government have agreed on the arrangements for the visit, the first by a pope to a Communist country.

The visit would take place after May 7, the 90th anniversary of the death of St. Stanislaw, Warsaw was believed to have been anxious that the pope's visit did not coincide with the anniversary of the saint.



HERBIE FUND — Herb and Leticia Quinones hold their 7-month-old infant, Herbie, in a New York hospital. The infant, whose windpipe gets pinched between his heart and esophagus when he eats, needs a life-saving operation available only in Toronto. Toronto officials have launched a "Help Herbie" campaign to raise \$5,000 to bring the child to Canada.

Multitude of Meetings, Documents

China Seeks Escape From Bureaucracy

HONG KONG (NYT) — A small rural county in the mountains of Shensi province printed more than a million pages of documents last year, a recent investigation by a reporter for the Communist Party newspaper, Jenmin Jih Pao, showed.

At the same time the county's party chief had to study an average of 16 daily reports from Peking or his provincial superiors, while the 360 county officials spent more than a third of their time traveling to and from the county seat to attend meetings.

The county, along with much of the rest of China, has suffered from what is now being termed as the "three evils" — too many meetings, too many documents and too many

inspections. It is a measure of how bureaucracy spreads and of what has happened to the Chinese revolution in recent years that the Communists, who came to power in 1949 as a guerrilla movement, find it necessary to denounce organizational ossification.

Different Approach

In the Cultural Revolution, Mao Tse-tung took aim at this problem by purging large numbers of officials but succeeded only in making them even more cautious and therefore more bureaucratic. The current leaders in Peking are attempting a less sweeping objective — to streamline administrative procedures. In the process the press is publicizing some particularly egregious examples of bureaucratic excesses that might make President Carter feel better about Washington.

The Red Flag commune at Sienyang, in Shensi province, spent two winters and springs digging a 40-acre reservoir. "After the work was completed it was discovered that the reservoir could not be used and the masses were mobilized again to fill it in," the party paper reported.

One reason for the failure was that, while Sienyang has 50 regular municipal offices, it also has 57 temporary offices, many of which overlap. There is a regular agriculture bureau and also a special cot-

ton office, a pig-raising department, a poultry office, a vegetable office, a Learn From Tachai office, named for what once was China's model farm unit, and an office for carrying out rural policy.

Perquisites Guarded

Several of these departments consist only of a director and one staff person, but each guards its perquisites. The Supply and Marketing Cooperative handles the distribution of dried pepper. The Second Commerce Bureau oversees fresh pepper.

Another Jenmin Jih Pao reporter checked on the Sienyang heavy machinery plant, where he found that the manager was powerless to hire or discharge a single worker, raise wages or determine how to utilize profits without going through the proper government departments. To build a new dormitory for the factory's workers he had to negotiate with 11 offices.

He had to attend 48 meetings outside the plant during a two-month period last year and to suffer through a virtually daily stream of inspection teams — with a record of seven on one day. The inspectors, some from Peking, some from the province and some from the municipality, covered everything from quality control and electricity consumption to family planning and air defense. One group had 152 members.

— FOX BUTTERFIELD

Obituaries

Howard Schenken, Expert Bridge Player

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Howard Schenken, 75, whose record-setting performances over half a century made him one of history's best contract bridge players, died yesterday in Palm Springs, Calif. He had been suffering from a brain tumor.

Mr. Schenken, regarded by a number of bridge authorities as the world's leading player, won almost every possible honor in his five decades of competition at the highest levels. These included membership on four groups that won world team titles, five victories — a record — in the Life Master Pair Championship, and 10 triumphs in each of the major knockout team events, the Vanderbilt and the Spingold.

Mr. Schenken also wrote widely about the game to which he devoted his life and was largely responsible for many theoretical ideas that are now considered standard. These include the prepared opening bid, the forcing 2-over-1 response, and the weak two-bid. Late in his career he was sufficiently impressed by the successes of the Italians to

develop the Schenken Big Club system, the first such method to gain popularity in the United States, and the forerunner of many others.

Among his contributions to the literature of the game were the "Four Aces System of Contract Bridge," "Better Bidding in 15 Minutes," and "Howard Schenken's Big Club." He was the author of a syndicated column for more than 30 years, and last year he published his memoirs, "Education of a Bridge Player."

Although Mr. Schenken had a major effect on the bridge-playing world — in the decade after World War II he helped make New York

City the capital of the game — he was a quiet man with little desire for personal publicity.

The teams on which he was a member won world titles in 1936, 1950, 1951 and 1953. The first of these was the Four Aces team that dominated U.S. tournament play in the 1930s. In the later victories he was a key figure in a group that was equally dominant in the decade following World War II and that included such notable figures as Jay Becker, John Crawford, George Raape and Sam Stayman.

Andrea Maria Piaggio

GENOA, Feb. 21 (AP) — Andrea Maria Piaggio, 78, one of Italy's wealthiest men, who spent several weeks in jail in 1974 for allegedly financing a rightist subversive group, died Sunday at Monte Carlo.

He had inherited a Genoa-based business empire ranging from shipping to paper mills and sugar refineries from his grandfather in 1932. He further expanded it to include the Mira Lanza soap and detergent industry and a real estate firm in Genoa.

In 1974, he became involved into the case of the Rose of the Winds, an underground group including army officers and allegedly plotting a coup against the government. He was arrested and held in a prison infirmary for several weeks. He was later cleared of all suspicion.

Marguerite C. Cronkite

MARYVILLE, Mo., Feb. 21 (AP) — Marguerite Cummins Cronkite, 79, the stepmother of CBS-TV news anchorman Walter Cronkite, died Monday at a hospital here.

Warsaw Bank Toll at 49

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — A woman injured in last week's gas explosion at a Warsaw savings bank died last night, bringing the death toll to 49, the news agency PAP said today.

News Analysis

2 Koreas Meet, But Goals Are Still Very Different

By William Chapman

SEOUL (WP) — The two parts of Korea have agreed to talk to each other but what they are talking about amounts almost to two separate conversations.

They are so far apart in their pronounced goals that it would take an enormous and virtually unimaginable concession by one side to produce a serious dialogue and end an enmity that has lasted a quarter of a century.

Saturday delegates from North and South Korea sat down in the unseemly village of Panmunjom for the first discussions about unification since talks were broken off in 1973. There were handshakes and smiles all around and they even agreed to meet again in three weeks.

But interviews with sources from both sides here and in Tokyo suggest that they are hardly communicating on the same wavelength.

Whole-Nation Congress

The North wants to take a single, long step — the convocation of a North-South congress, or "whole-nation congress," which would bring union leaders, social groups and officials together in a mass rally for unification.

According to the North's representatives in Tokyo, the product would be a confederation of the two countries. Each would retain autonomous social systems — the North's Socialist, the South's capitalist. The two governments would remain intact, administering their separate domains, but the two would be represented jointly abroad, sharing a single seal at the United Nations.

The South, in this plan, would continue to enjoy investments from abroad. U.S. and European companies would stay in business. The North would continue receiving aid and technological assistance from the Socialist countries.

The entire Korean Peninsula would become a "Confederate Republic of Koryo," employing the name used for a unified Korea during the Koryo dynasty from 935 to 1392.

No Miracle Expected

South Korea's view is much less grand and the country's leaders speak sarcastically of "unification" as a distant goal hardly worth discussing at this stage. "We are realistic enough not to expect a miracle," a government official said. "We are not going to wake up one fine morning and find ourselves unified."

What the South wants to talk about is a lot of small steps, one of which might lead eventually to unification. It wants to talk about economic cooperation, the exchange of divided families, cultural events and athletic meetings.

The process of bringing the South and North together, may produce a genuine thaw, enough to freeze a relationship made rigid by 25 years of war, military incidents and ferocious propaganda exchanges.

Given those widely differing approaches, it seems somewhat unlikely that the two sides would be sitting down together at all and in fact that a series of meetings seems to be under way is surprising, even to some South Korean officials.

Any Time, Any Level

It ostensibly began Jan. 29, when South Korean President Park Chung Hee proclaimed that his authorities would be willing to negotiate with the North at any time and on any level.

The North responded enthusiastically a few days later with a proposal to create a planning conference and even named a date. The exchanges increased, earlier dates were suggested, and the result was Saturday's meeting at Panmunjom.

The South now contends that it had merely snapped up this latest in a series of more or less similar offers from Mr. Park. The one was a bit more explicit: an official, but essentially it was a veto of previously submitted offers. The question, they contend, is: Why is the North Korea snap it up this time?

The South has its own answer to this question, an answer colored by its own perception of North Korea as a stagnating, isolated country ruled by an aging leader, Kim Il Sung, and turning with increasing desperation to outside forces for help.

Economic Aid

In this view, North Korea is seeking out Western economic aid and technological guidance to give its economy, just as its current chief mentor, China, is turning to the West for help in modernization. Twice last year, it sent out feelers through the leaders of Yugoslavia and Romania, seeking closer contacts with the West, but got no response.

It must be clear to the North, as asserted an official here, that it cannot get closer to the West unless it comes to terms, or appears to come to terms, with the South. The United States responded to both feelers last year with the advice that the North should get together with the South if it wants an amicable relationship with the United States.

Some observers here believe that a reverse pattern may account for the South's approaches to the North. South Korea is increasingly eager to trade with Socialist countries and has made no secret of its ambition to cash in on a piece of the new China trade. Socialist countries reject most overtures that sort out of loyalty to the North.

North Koreans in Tokyo insist that China did not push them into the Panmunjom talks and South Koreans, for once, agree. Both talk at face value the statement by Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao ping that he will support the North but will not force it to do something it does not want to do.

The South, meanwhile, says that the United States has nothing to do with Mr. Park's proposal.

Despite the enormous gaps between them, neither North nor South seems inclined to break off the talks soon. Neither would like to endure the bad public relations image that would result from a sudden walk away from the table.

An official who has just finished reading and re-reading a transcript of the Panmunjom exchanges said that he could not fathom any of the North's motives except one. "They just want to keep talking," he said.

ETA Threatens To Kill Official Of Tire Factory

MADRID, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Basque separatists threatened last night to murder the kidnapped manager of a Michelin tire factory unless Michelin agreed to negotiate with employees over pay increases.

The ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Liberty, issued the threat in a communiqué read over a local radio station in the Basque city of San Sebastian.

An ETA spokesman reported earlier in telephone calls in the press that the group had kidnapped Luis Abaitua Falcó, 47, manager of the Michelin plant in the Basque city of Vitoria. Mr. Abaitua disappeared Monday on his way home for lunch. His car was found abandoned on a Vitoria street.

Two weeks ago, ETA gunmen seized Jorge Rouzier, manager of the Michelin factory in San Sebastian, and shot him in the knee.

On Monday, Michelin workers ended a weeklong strike for higher wages after a yearlong dispute with management.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Oil Strike Eases; Iranians Await

Bakhtiar

TEHRAN, Feb. 21 (UPI) — The oil strike in Iran eased today as workers returned to work after a 48-hour walkout.

The strike, which began Feb. 18, was the first in the country since the 1978 revolution.

The workers' union said it was satisfied with the government's offer to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

The union said it would accept the offer if the government agreed to negotiate with the union.

The government said it was willing to consider the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

Only National flies from London, Paris, Frankfurt and Amsterdam non-stop to the USA. And now, new daily non-stop from Amsterdam to New York.

National Airlines

When you advertise in the International Herald Tribune, as National Airlines does regularly, 224,000 Europeans see your message.

For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

Hilton International

ISTANBUL HILTON
Here's why you'll remember this hotel with lasting pleasure. The wonderful views across the Bosphorus and into Asia. The pool, tennis courts, casino and pub. The exotic Turkish cuisine and late-night bars and dancing. The fact that everything is so easy to reach. Mosques and monuments, shopping and business areas — all within a few minutes of the airport.

MUNICH HILTON
The hotel overlooks the lovely Englischer Garten and the River Isar. A short walk and you can be in the city's bohemian Schwabing. And as for the hotel itself... there will be memorable dinners in the Grill Room, lunches in the Isar Cafe... and nights danced and sung at the Rooftop Support Club.

MAINZ HILTON
Some choose this quiet, comfortable retreat on the Rhine because it's only 20 minutes from Frankfurt Airport. Others remember what a perfect place it is for a romantic getaway. The Rhine Bar, and the three superb restaurants, 242 rooms all with J.V. And some of the finest conference facilities for miles around.

MILAN HILTON
The service is friendly, the welcome warm and memorable. Station and air terminal are just across the street. Cathedral, La Scala and shops a short walk away. There's TV in every room, delicious meals at the Ristorante da Giuseppe, and after-dinner entertainment at the London Piano Bar and the Music Club Discotheque.

هنا من الامارات

Considered Major Anthropological Find

Site in Florida Yields Ice Age Remains

Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — A deep that formed a natural time in southwestern Florida sands of years ago has yielded series raising scientists' hopes they have found one of the important sites for studies of man, animals and climate in North America.

The site has yielded the bones of extinct animals killed and by humans 12,000 years and many plant specimens and acts, including what may be the oldest hunting boomerang ever.

A nearby burial site appears to be one of the largest in North America and dates as far back as 10,000 years ago.

The great wealth of human remains and animal and plant fossils is believed to offer a rare opportunity to study the complex of interactions between climate, animals and plants that

modeled early human survival in the New World.

The lake bottom slopes gently to a large sinkhole with a vertical shaft, which spreads out downward to form a huge water-filled cavity at least 240 feet deep. Its mineral-rich and oxygen-poor water has preserved many specimens that would ordinarily have been destroyed long ago. Mineral deposits accompanying the gradual rise and fall of the water level have made it possible to trace chronology and relations between species and climate.

Ice Age
The site first was frequented by humans 12,000 years ago, when the Northeast was thawing out from the last great ice age. The climate in Florida was much drier than today, and the water level much lower. The sinkhole, called a coatee, must have been attractive to humans as a source of fresh water. It also served as a trap for animals that fell over the clifflike walls.

The boomerang, found on a ledge 90 feet below the lake surface, is a nonreturning type thought to be capable of downing game up to the size of a small deer at a range of 200 feet. Before this discovery, nonreturning boomerangs had been found in Egypt, Australia and Western Europe, but never before in the Western Hemisphere, according to scientists involved in the new studies. Furthermore, its estimated age of 12,000 years appears to make it older than any previously found.

"Unique cultural evidence, especially artifacts of wood, bone and shell, which seldom survive in the Southeast, has been preserved in what can be described as a natural time capsule at Little Salt Spring," said a report in the Feb. 16 issue of Science, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The site is near Charlotte Harbor. The authors

are a team of scientists from several institutions, led by Carl Clausen, former Florida State marine archaeologist.

In the swampy ground of a slough near the lake, scientists have found an ancient burying ground estimated to have remains of at least 1,000 persons who lived 5,000 years ago. It is believed to be one of the largest burial sites of archaic Indians found in North America. Bones of 100 individuals have been unearthed, including a skull in which a substantial portion of the brain is preserved.

"If our projections of the number of burials in the slough and spring basin are valid, we have here the best opportunity for physical anthropological studies on an archaic population since the discoveries decades ago at Indian Knoll, Ky.," the report said.

The site is on the property of the General Development Corp., a builder of planned communities. When the importance of the site became known, the company established a nonprofit foundation to finance studies. Mr. Clausen is director of the Little Salt Spring Research Facility of the foundation.

His co-authors in the report are Professor J.A. Holman of Michigan State, Professor A.D. Cohen of the University of South Carolina, and Professor Cesare Emiliani and J.J. Stipp of the University of Miami.

Twelve thousand years ago, hunters at the Florida site captured a giant tortoise on a ledge at the water's edge. They killed it by jamming a pointed stake through its body under the shell, turned it over and cooked it. The animal, of a species now extinct, was as big as the largest Galapagos turtles now in existence. The specimen in the lake was estimated to have been 4 feet long and 2 or 3 feet tall.

The find in Florida is believed to be the first proof that humans captured and ate these large animals. The discovery thus affects the question whether these and other large animals of that era became extinct through natural causes or were hunted into oblivion by humans, Mr. Holman said.

Animal Bones

On that same ledge 90 feet below the water surface were found bones of either mastodon or mammoth, an extinct species of bison, a giant ground sloth and at least two other specimens of the giant tortoise.

Whether animals simply fell into the water or were lured or stampeded by humans is unknown, although some stakes in the lake bed suggest that early hunters tried to camouflage the opening of the sinkhole.

In a telephone conversation last week, Mr. Clausen said that it was

not yet clear whether the humans who had killed and cooked the giant tortoise had climbed down to the ledge or had themselves fallen in and eaten the tortoise to avoid starvation.

The site at Little Salt Spring apparently was first occupied 12,000 years ago. It may have been abandoned 3,000 years later and reoccupied from 6,800 to 5,200 years ago. By that time, Florida water levels had risen greatly, the climate was wetter and the sinkhole water was becoming salty.

175 Are Killed By Fumes, Lava In Java Eruption

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Feb. 21 (AP) — Clouds of poison gas and smoldering lava from a volcanic eruption yesterday in central Java hampered rescue teams trying to clear bodies from villages where at least 175 persons were killed and 1,000 injured, police spokesmen said today.

Police Lt. Col. Suprato said that 17,000 persons from six villages near the erupting Mount Sinila have been evacuated, but the eruption caught many in the Batur District asleep or reached them as they tried to flee. It was Sinila's fourth eruption in 51 years and the first since 1959.

A reporter for the newspaper Sinar Harapan said that the village of Pucukan and another one in the Dieng Mountains suffered worst from the eruption. He reported that few gas masks were available and that some rescue workers were killed by the fumes.

U.K. Upholds Fine Against Gay News

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — The House of Lords today upheld the blasphemous-libel convictions of a homosexual magazine and its editor for the publication of a poem about a Roman centurion's homosexual love for Christ.

In July, 1977, a jury found Gay News and its editor, Denis Lemon, guilty of blasphemous libel for the poem and an accompanying drawing. It was the first case of blasphemous libel in Britain in 56 years.

A court upheld the convictions in March but set aside a suspended nine-month jail sentence for Mr. Lemon. The court also upheld a fine of £500 (\$1,000) for Mr. Lemon and £1,000 (\$2,000) for Gay News.

The brandy Napoleon did not drink



METAXA the Greek classic

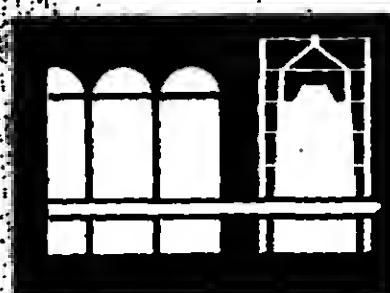
MANNESMANN
DEMAGMachinery,
Plants
and Systems

Mannesmann Demag, with its wealth of experience, its world-wide sales network, its solid financial base, and its future-oriented research and development programme for new products, is one of the world's leading mechanical engineering and plant construction companies. The result is a wide range of products of our own manufacture as well as the capacity to plan and construct complete systems and single plant installations.

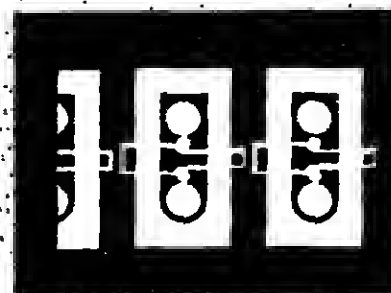
Our 31 production facilities, of which only 17 are in Germany, are linked together by the exchange of know-how and information to guarantee the high standard of our technology. More than 300 agencies advise and cater for our customers all over the world.



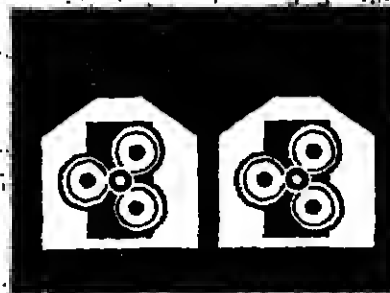
Mannesmann Demag AG
Postfach 10 01 41, 4100 Duisburg 1
Federal Republic of Germany



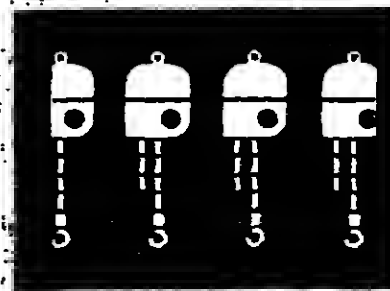
Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



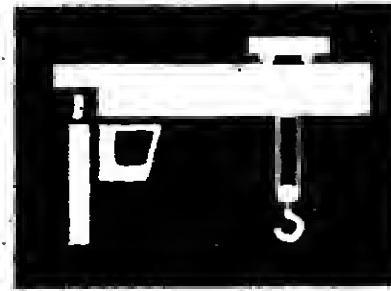
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet mills, strip processing lines.



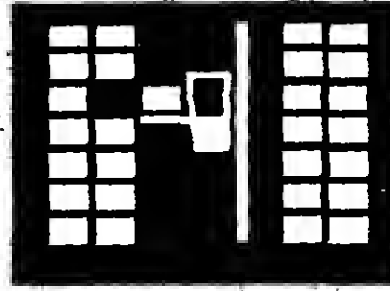
Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



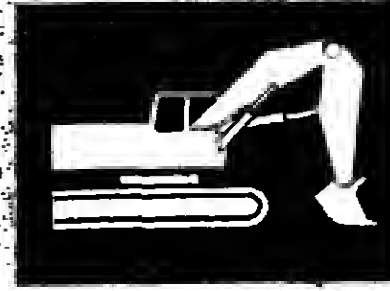
Components
Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load attachments, drive and control components.



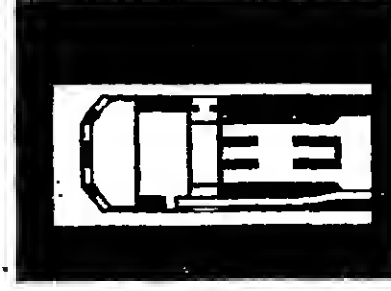
Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



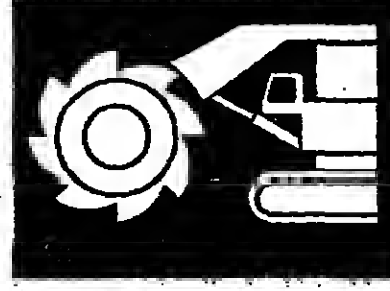
Distribution Systems
Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers.



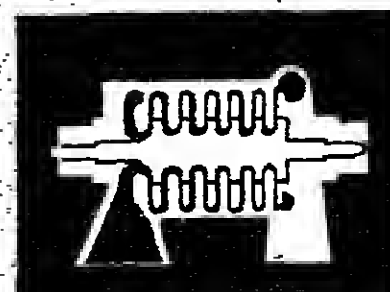
Construction Equipment
Hydraulic excavators up to 250 t, mobile cranes up to 800 t, road finishers and rollers.



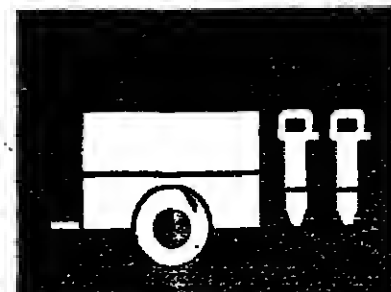
Mining Equipment
Mining and tunneling machines for hard and soft rock. Air motors.



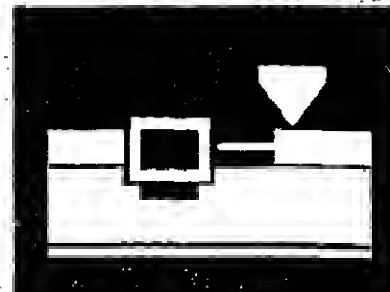
Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



Compressors
Centrifugal compressors or positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



Pneumatic Systems
Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.



Plastics Machinery
Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.

Charge of the Right Brigade

Ronald Reagan wonders "if the symbol of the United States pretty soon isn't going to be an ambassador with a flag under his arm climbing into the escape helicopter." He joins the thought to a previous impression that during Jimmy Carter's State of the Union speech he heard "the sorry tapping of Neville Chamberlain's umbrella on the cobblestones of Munich." John Connally deduces that Moscow "fomented much of the trouble in Iran to oust the shah" while the United States offers an arms treaty that "will do nothing but legitimize and condone" Soviet strategic pre-eminence by 1985. George Bush thinks Mr. Carter has "given away" too many new weapons that were bargaining chips. Howard Baker believes "there is a growing view that the United States is a patsy and we over retaliate" because "we do more with someone who shoots a cop than someone who assassinates an ambassador."

Facile lines by facile men, who wish above all that they were commanding the helicopters, hargaining the chips and signing the treaties. They are running for president, and as one of their strategists candidly observed, the aim is not to bore the country with genuine discussion of foreign policies but to promote the impression that Carter is weak, vague and unfit to lead. "I do not suggest or intend to see that foreign policy is politicized," says Sen. Baker of the Republicans' decision to exploit every difficulty abroad, "but we dare not deny it access to the political forum."

Very well, let us have a debate, President Carter in fact responded to the Republican

complaints in his address at Georgia Tech this week. It was flabby by phrase and too subtle in references to other nations. Nonetheless, it staked out positions that require those who would take Mr. Carter's place to go beyond easy partisan preening and to state alternatives.

The president says he cannot control events inside other nations — neither the course of revolution in Iran nor the tactics employed against terrorists in Afghanistan. Which American can, and how? The president says he will defend foreign friends against external threat and that Soviet intervention damaging to U.S. interests will have serious consequences, either locally or in the overall Soviet-U.S. relationship. Who knows a more credible threat? The president condemns Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and China's penetration into Vietnam and says he is using his influence in Moscow and Peking to stop the war among Asian Communists. Who would do less — or more?

Finally, Mr. Carter defends the unfinished arms treaty not as a remedy for tension but as a necessity "precisely because we have fundamental differences with the Soviet Union." It is no doubt more fun to shout "patsy" and "Chamberlain" than to learn, and teach, something about this difficult business of weapons control. We wish Mr. Carter had some of the phrase-making punch of his challengers. We wish, too, that they had just a touch of remorse for their shabby opportunism and some regard for the responsibilities they seek.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Camp David — II

There is an unmistakable grimness to the negotiations that opened Wednesday at Camp David between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel and Secretary of State Vance. Gone is the sense of high drama that beckoned as President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin began Camp David I with President Carter last fall. Gone, too, is the twin expectation that face-to-face negotiations between Israelis and Egyptians would supply the requisite political adrenaline and that U.S. resourcefulness would surely make up the shortfall. What remains is a cold awareness that the new form and pace of diplomacy, far from sparing the parties brutally difficult political decisions, makes them all the harder to avoid.

The "basic deadlock," Mr. Carter correctly says, is the relationship between an Israeli-Egyptian treaty and a comprehensive settlement. Egypt, under broad Arab pressure to serve the Palestinians, would condition its support for a Sinai pact on Israel's specific pledge to get cracking on a West Bank negotiation. The Begin government, under fierce internal strain, feels that to make such a pledge when there are no Palestinians (or Jordanians) yet ready to negotiate is to preclude a Sinai agreement altogether.

That question is not likely to be settled by the assembled foreign ministers. For one thing, Mr. Vance's two guests lack the authority to commit their respective govern-

ments. For another, Mr. Carter, by announcing his availability for a second summit, almost certainly assured that the political leaders would save the hardest parts for him. A two-part meeting is in store.

We would, however, underline one thing now. Since Camp David — I, the Middle East has been seized by the revolution in Iran. If this has not, as Yasser Arafat exulted in Tehran, turned the region "upside down," then it has deeply affected Cairo and Jerusalem. Egypt has felt harder pressed to demonstrate its Palestinian loyalties. Israel's anxieties about dealing with a regime vulnerable to a similar Islamic tide have increased.

Yet Mr. Carter is right in saying that events in Iran make an Arab-Israeli peace even more urgent. The shah's fall has cost Israel its most loyal and valuable friend in the region, giving it new reason to take advantage of an opportunity to end the state of hostilities with its most formidable adversary — an opportunity that it cannot expect to recur for years and years. The shah's fall warns Egypt to take the one step that will help it most to concentrate on its frightening internal tensions, even while leaving open for Cairo a role as the leading stabilizing power of the region. It would be unforgivable for either to suppose there could be a Camp David — III.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Perils of Dissent

The annual reviews by the State Department and Amnesty International of the condition of human rights around the world are not typically huddles of cheer, and the editions for 1978, the 30th year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, run true to form.

There are a few relatively bright spots in the Amnesty International assessment: Cuba has promised to release 3,500 political prisoners; about 200 people have benefited from an amnesty in the Dominican Republic; most of Tanzania's political prisoners seem to have been released. The State Department reports some lessening of political restrictions in the Middle East. But in the main, life is still perilous in most parts of the world for those who venture to disagree publicly with the powers that be.

From Argentina, where there has been a "resurgence of disappearances," to the charcoal house of Equatorial Guinea; from Pakistan with its floggings to Eastern Europe with its psychiatric imprisonments, the condition of the political dissenter is grim. What Amnesty International, evenhanded to a fault, cannot mention is that everywhere, dissenters look with hope to the United States, and to President Carter's defense of human rights.

But what can the United States do for them beyond monitoring the behavior of governments that receive U.S. aid and denying it to notorious offenders like Nicaragua?

A plea to do something comes from Mihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav writer who has been imprisoned twice for criticizing the Tito regime. In a recent interview, he called on the United States to "defend human rights wherever they are trampled on," promising that "in the long run, you will find that you will have been defending yourselves more effectively than through any other policy."

Not easy advice for Washington to follow when other important interests compete. As determined an advocate of freedom as Andrei Sakharov acknowledges that there are objectives that should not be jeopardized even in the quest for human rights — notably the effort to negotiate a new arms control agreement. He supports the administration's policy of separating the SALT accord from other goals, including so estimable a goal as the expansion of liberty. Whether one is closer to the views of Mihajlov or of Sakharov, both have earned, the hard way, the right to be taken seriously.

All in all, then, there is little to celebrate on the 30th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights — except the continuing courage of people like Mihajlov and Sakharov and the continuing surveillance by organizations like Amnesty International and the U.S. State Department. May their exertions in behalf of "prisoners of conscience" touch the conscience of the world, and bring happier news for 1979.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 22, 1904

LONDON — The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Saturday's panic upon the Paris Bourse and its effect upon London and other financial centers, says: "At the outbreak of what is certain to be a prolonged and terrible conflict between two great Powers, it would be hard to measure the consequences for good or evil that may follow. However brilliant and sweeping may be the preliminary success of Japan on land, Russia, unless it should run the risk of the social and political collapse of the whole fabric of State, must make some desperate endeavor."

Fifty Years Ago

February 22, 1929

WASHINGTON — The Navy Department announced today that a warship had been ordered from the Philippines to Chefoo, in Shantung, following information that Americans there were endangered by renewed Chinese civil war. The recently begun military operations of insurrectionists against the Nanking Nationalist government has its theater so close to Chefoo as to endanger U.S. residents there. The present insurrection is attributed to competition for control of the province in expectation that the Japanese shortly will evacuate their troops from Shantung.



'And Another Thing, Jim — I Don't Think They Have a Sense of Humor.'

On Getting Rid of Amin

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Idi Amin is still a popular figure in parts of Africa.

A murderer and tyrant he is. But by kicking out the Asian trading class and being photographed as he was carried on a portable throne by sweating white men wins him the ordinary man's vote most days of the week.

Only a handful of African states have unreservedly condemned Uganda's invasion of neighboring Tanzania. Without a doubt his popularity constrained the options of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere as he confronts Amin to a border war which has been continuing on and off for some four months. The war began when Amin attacked Tanzania in October, temporarily occupying, to a wave of destruction, looting and killing, over seven hundred square miles of territory.

Talk With Nyerere

I tried to persuade Nyerere in a recent conversation that most of the world would smile favorably on any attempt by him to dislodge Amin.

But Nyerere, presumably looking over his shoulder at Amin's popularity in the rest of Africa, replied, "We dislike the regime intensely but it is not our function to remove it. It is not my country. My duty is very simple. It is to put Amin and his troops out of Tanzania, and make quite sure that he is not going to do it again. The removal of Amin is the duty of the people of Uganda."

Nyerere's disciplined legalistic position, although very much characteristic of his way of doing business, does not stop him adding, "However, I would have no regrets if the people of Uganda were to say, 'This tyrant has intimidated us for eight years. Until today we had no chance at all of trying to get rid of him, but now he has taken on Tanzania, why don't we use this opportunity to overthrow him.'"

Reticence

Nyerere's reticence, however, could put him to a weak position. Tanzania, one of the world's poorest 25 countries, is paying over \$100,000 a day for the war. The longer Nyerere's army is held up at the border without the situation being resolved one way or another, the more Amin is undermining the economic and political stability of Tanzania.

Western diplomats in Dar es Salaam, weighing these factors,

don't quite accept Nyerere's sanguine at face value. They are convinced that on the quiet Tanzania is providing training and military supplies for dissident groups operating deep inside Uganda. Moreover, last month he allowed Uganda's former premier, Milton Obote, who was toppled by Amin eight years ago, the freedom to speak out and call for an insurrection from his refuge in Dar es Salaam.

Quickest Way

What are the chances of getting rid of Idi Amin? Theoretically the quickest way would be for Amin to make the mistake of making a deep thrust into Tanzania again. Then Nyerere would probably feel justified in sending his army deep into Uganda — and carrying a cautious Africa with him.

Nigerian observers, who have compared the rival armies, have serious doubts about the effectiveness of Tanzania's Canadian-Chinese trained "People's Army." A wiser strategy, which is the one Nyerere appears to have chosen, is for the Tanzanian Army to hold the Ugandans up at their border, with brief incursions into Uganda as the occasion demands. Tanzania does not need its army at home. Amin, if he is to keep the lid on, does. An army divided in its commitments will give more room to maneuver to the dissident groups inside Uganda. Over the last few weeks they have become increasingly daring, blowing up power lines, water installations and fuel depots.

Boycotts

It is at this point that the way the rest of the world reacts becomes important. Only the United States among Western countries, has introduced an economic boycott of Uganda. (But it has never been, unlike the Europeans, a major trading partner of Uganda.)

The British still play host to Uganda Airlines' twice weekly flight to sell Ugandan coffee and pick up Scotch whisky, pharmaceutical products and machinery. There is some evidence to suggest that French and Italian oil companies have been partly making up the shortages in oil since the U.S. companies moved out. Air France and Sabena provide a regular service to Europe.

The Soviet Union, Amin's major arms supplier, is still the dictator's single most important prop. However, there have been reports of Soviet moves to distance themselves from Amin, withdrawing some of

their military advisers and resisting new arms requests.

The African countries also play their part in keeping open Amin's economic lifelines. Ethiopian and Zaire Airways both have weekly flights to Entebbe. Without access to the Kenyan port of Mombasa, Uganda would get none of the heavy goods and oil supplies it desperately needs.

Amin is the world's most barbaric dictator. His removal, long overdue, should not be left to Tanzania.

Amin is the world's most barbaric dictator. His removal, long overdue, should not be left to Tanzania.

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of stunning global events that chipped away at remaining U.S. prestige, there was self-congratulation at the White House that Jimmy Carter had not followed the course taken by Gerald Ford in the 1975 Mayaguez affair.

President Carter commented privately that if he had sent Marines to Tehran to protect the U.S. embassy, he would have won popular plaudits but risked casualties surpassing the number of rescued Americans (Gerald Ford's experience in using force against Cambodia to retrieve the S.S. Mayaguez and its crew). Among Carter's aides, there is no known dissent from this view.

Such restraint is the watchword of the Carter White House, both substantively and symbolically. The emphasis against sending the Marines to Iran derived from the same mentality that determined Carter's silence after Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's toast insulted both Carter and his country.

While dangerous and unexpected events across the world have surely cracked the complacency in the White House, the president is not asking his fellow Americans for sacrifices. His Georgia Tech speech, intended to reassure the nation, again emphasized restraint.

Turning the other cheek to the Mexican president's insult on the same day that the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was murdered and the U.S. embassy in Iran was stormed precisely mirrored the White House mood and its deficiencies. The lack of any suspicion inside the White House that Lopez Portillo would violate good man-

China vs. Vietnam: A Dangerous Game

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Chinese incursion against Vietnam is a symptom of the shaky structure that makes world politics so dangerous these days. The operation settles nothing, and could easily go wrong with terrible consequences.

It comes at a time when the Soviet Union is in the presence of opportunities rich enough to make recklessness tempting. It occurs at a place where a weakened U.S. leadership feels at its most weak.

The starting point for analysis is China's bid for a place among the Great Powers. Peking has broken with Moscow and now openly challenges the Soviet Union for leadership of the Communist world, and as a prime sponsor of the revolutionary cause in the Third World countries of Asia and Africa. In keeping with that goal Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has aligned his country with the United States. Western Europe and Japan in an all-out effort to modernize Chinese industry, technology and military power.

Full-Court Press

The Russians have reacted to the Chinese self-assertion with a full-court press. They have concentrated heavy forces on the Chinese border, and put pressure on countries working with Peking. They have been extremely active in trying to nudge the Chinese in Africa and the rest of Asia. That explains at least in part the chances they have recently taken in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan.

In going against China, the Russians have found a particularly willing ally in Vietnam. The third power in the Communist world has a long history of friction with China over their common border, and with respect to treatment of Chinese living in Vietnam. In addition, Hanoi's ambition to dominate all of Indochina challenges China's claim for a place among the powers.

At the end of last year, after the Russians signaled their support with a security treaty, the Vietnamese launched a military assault against a Chinese-sponsored regime in Cambodia. In a matter of days, the Vietnamese had seized most of the country, and driven the local leaders into China or the bush.

Riposte

To maintain any kind of standing in the world power game, the Chinese had to make riposte. But before acting, they moved to engage the United States. During his trip here last month, Vice Premier Teng dropped repeated hints that China would soon move to teach Vietnam a lesson.

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of stunning global events that chipped away at remaining U.S. prestige, there was self-congratulation at the White House that Jimmy Carter had not followed the course taken by Gerald Ford in the 1975 Mayaguez affair.

President Carter commented privately that if he had sent Marines to Tehran to protect the U.S. embassy, he would have won popular plaudits but risked casualties surpassing the number of rescued Americans (Gerald Ford's experience in using force against Cambodia to retrieve the S.S. Mayaguez and its crew). Among Carter's aides, there is no known dissent from this view.

Such restraint is the watchword of the Carter White House, both substantively and symbolically. The emphasis against sending the Marines to Iran derived from the same mentality that determined Carter's silence after Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's toast insulted both Carter and his country.

While dangerous and unexpected events across the world have surely cracked the complacency in the White House, the president is not asking his fellow Americans for sacrifices. His Georgia Tech speech, intended to reassure the nation, again emphasized restraint.

Turning the other cheek to the Mexican president's insult on the same day that the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was murdered and the U.S. embassy in Iran was stormed precisely mirrored the White House mood and its deficiencies. The lack of any suspicion inside the White House that Lopez Portillo would violate good man-

When the Chinese blow over last weekend, it was delivered with what looked like measured deliberation. After heavy consultation of troops on the border, Chinese penetrated at two places a distance of about five miles. Hanoi said it had no territorial ambitions but merely wanted "tranquility" on the frontier.

The Vietnamese kept main forces around Hanoi and away from the border. They complained Chinese murder of civilians called on Moscow for help.

The Soviet government wants China to withdraw its troops before it is too late. The United States warned the Soviet Union against intervention, and said the Vietnam should withdraw from Cambodia and China from Vietnam.

Maybe nothing more serious will occur at this time. The Chinese could feel that they have proved they are not a paper tiger and will draw. But even if that happens, one should feel reassured.

For the basic fact is that the Chinese are prepared to gamble ways that engage both the Soviet Union and the United States. The Vietnamese, with whom they are in tension, could easily decide instead of holding their troops around Hanoi to sally forth anew as the world's leading giant-killers.

The Russians would then have a new pretext for taking a swipe at China, or trying to acquire more of a footing in Vietnam. They would have on top of Africa and the Horn of Africa and it would weigh against an interest in the moderate behavior required to achieve another arms control treaty with the United States.

U.S. Posture

The move so given the press U.S. posture. The United States was unable to deter the Vietnamese assault on Cambodia. Far from stopping the Chinese attack on Vietnam, it allowed Mr. Teng to give the impression he had U.S. backing for it.

One reason for the U.S. impotence is the scene of the last action. There is no support in the United States for any further intervention in any place called Vietnam.

But it is not just Vietnam. Despite the brave words about U.S. leadership spoken by President Carter at Georgia Tech on Tuesday, his administration has shown self-doubt about defending U.S. interests all around the world. Above all it is this U.S. self-doubt, the fear to even look like the mainstay of stability and order, that makes the world so perilous.

Carter's Other Cheek

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of stunning global events that chipped away at remaining U.S. prestige, there was self-congratulation at the White House that Jimmy Carter had not followed the course taken by Gerald Ford in the 1975 Mayaguez affair.

President Carter commented privately that if he had sent Marines to Tehran to protect the U.S. embassy, he would have won popular plaudits but risked casualties surpassing the number of rescued Americans (Gerald Ford's experience in using force against Cambodia to retrieve the S.S. Mayaguez and its crew). Among Carter's aides, there is no known dissent from this view.

Such restraint is the watchword of the Carter White House, both substantively and symbolically. The emphasis against sending the Marines to Iran derived from the same mentality that determined Carter's silence after Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's toast insulted both Carter and his country.

While dangerous and unexpected events across the world have surely cracked the complacency in the White House, the president is not asking his fellow Americans for sacrifices. His Georgia Tech speech, intended to reassure the nation, again emphasized restraint.

Turning the other cheek to the Mexican president's insult on the same day that the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was murdered and the U.S. embassy in Iran was stormed precisely mirrored the White House mood and its deficiencies. The lack of any suspicion inside the White House that Lopez Portillo would violate good man-

sponse in Mexico City. As long as Carter had no advance warning of the Mexican insult, he told us, "it was just as pleased that he held his tongue instead of attacking Lopez as a 'thin-skinned creature.'"

Similarly, domestic aides to the president were pleased that he rejected national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's advice to send a naval task force as a show of support for the shah of Iran. "I think the world has changed enough to make such a show ineffective," said one such aide, apparently unaware of the political impact of Soviet naval display around the world.

The state of mind at the White House disputes the possibility the Ford's Mayaguez operation, however botched and bloody, was an essential morale booster for a U.S. public demoralized by the Indochina fiasco. This president rejects such showing of the flag to restore lost U.S. morale.

Apart from morale, a president who predictably will turn the other cheek — for reasons of theology, policy, or both — makes life not certain for the gentlemen in the Kremlin. If they never were quite sure whether Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford would suddenly choose force, they can be certain on the experience thus far — the Carter will not.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Going Up

John Kenneth Galbraith very effectively destroys the argument for his proposed cure for inflation in his analysis of its causes, "U.S. Inflation: Causes and Cures," (IHT, Jan. 16). Moreover, he assumes a causal relationship between higher taxes on upper-range incomes and increased economic growth on the basis that "in times past" both have existed concurrently. This relationship is patently absurd, and thus too the assertion that increased marginal tax rates would not have an adverse effect on incentive.

He sees private spending as the one vulnerable cause of inflation. That up-market demand would be reduced by his proposed cure cannot be disputed, but the following through is the transference of that demand to down-market goods, ultimately shifting the inflationary pressures on to goods in the lowest price range.

It is also fallacious to assume that restraining upper net earnings by increased taxation will restrain wage demands of lower earners. The comparison is invariably between pre-tax percentages, and an after-tax increase for marginal taxpayers at current inflation percentages will promote blue collar expectations of comparable pre-tax increase, but a much greater after-tax percentage.

It seems Galbraith and others with influence over U.S. economic opinion could usefully study U.K. experiences, in order to avoid the apparent head-long rush to emulate all Britain's economic mistakes, and the equally apparent blindness to the lessons learned.

R. NOEL JONES.

Pinner, England.

Cambodia Question

In the "Return of Sihanouk," (IHT, Jan. 12) Anthony Lewis is

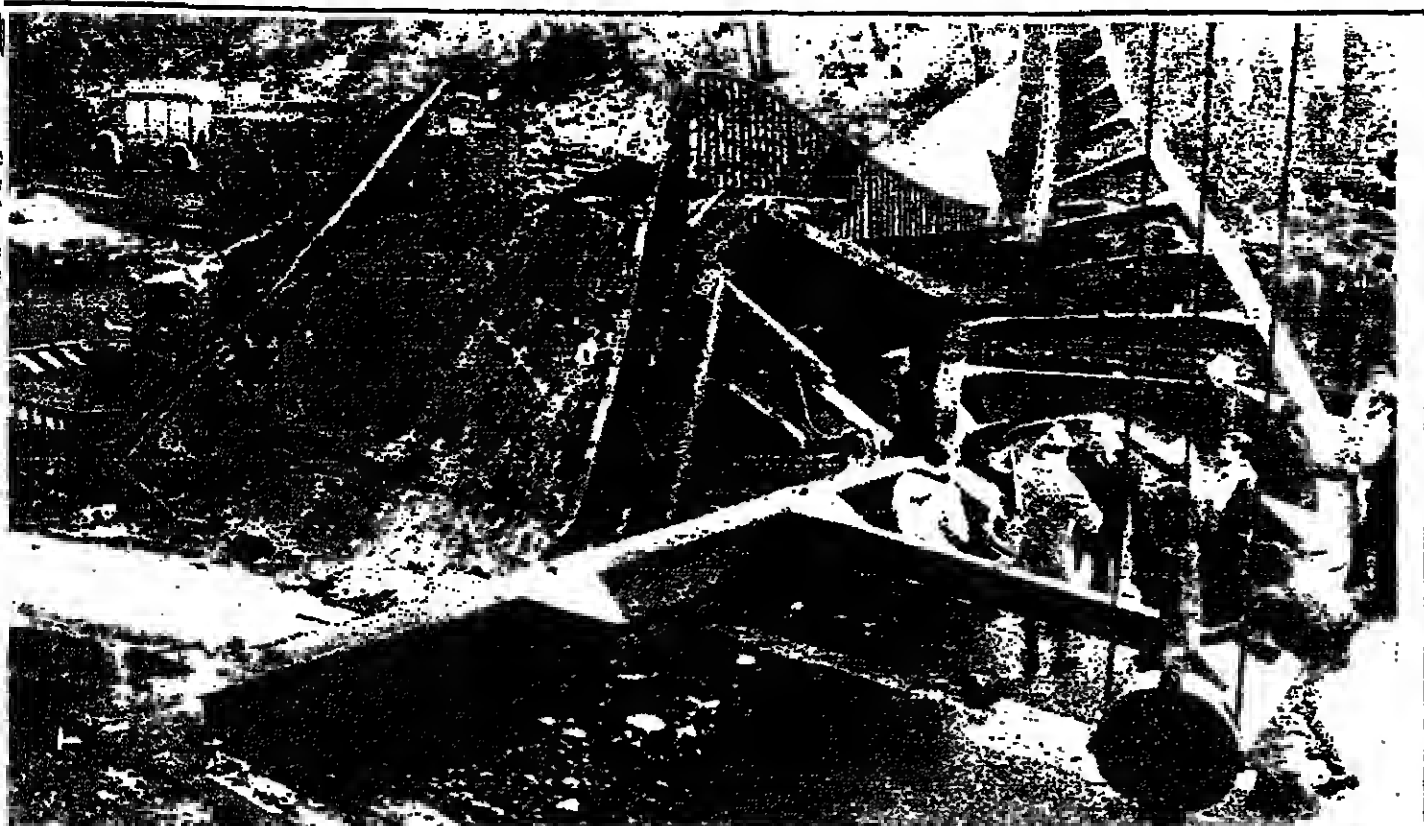
asking "whether Henry Kissinger admits to himself any regrets about a Cambodian policy that brought political defeat for the West and human disaster to Cambodia." ... and how he justifies the results of his "manly" policy in Cambodia?

It must by now be obvious to anyone but those with a biased, illogical and perverted mind, that the genocide, the unprecedented misery, the mass fleeing in Cambodia and the rest of Indochina since 1975 were the result of the frustration and liquidation of Kissinger's policy brought about indeed by the writings and pressures of the likes of Anthony Lewis in the media, in Congress and "absurd Americans" in general.

The real question that arises, as the hell, that Indochina has become, unfolds, is: How can Anthony Lewis live with himself?

B. EINHORN.

Accra, Ghana.



SUPERHIGHWAY INCIDENT — Rescue workers try to lift the metallic structure of a bridge over a highway near Duisburg, West Germany, after an accident in which eight persons were killed yesterday. The bridge collapsed onto cars passing through a thick fog when a large flatbed truck carrying a bulldozer smashed into one of its supporting pillars.

Russians, Cubans in the South

2 Yemens Carry Struggle of East, West to Arabia

By Christopher S. Wren

SAN'A, Yemen (NYT) — On the jagged summit ridge of 10,000-foot Jebel Sabir, a turbaned tribesman straddled the rampart of a delectable Turkish fortress and pointed southeast to where the mountains spilled into the desert flatland of southern Yemen.

"There are Russians there and Cubans too. If they come here, we will kill them," he declared in Arabic. A comrade, balancing a Kalashnikov assault rifle on his shoulder, nodded assent.

On a clear night, the lights of Aden, capital of the Arab world's only declared Marxist state, can be seen flickering and gunfire sometimes reverberates through the border hills and ravines far below the mountain. From Jebel Sabir, which dominates the southern province of al-Bid'ah, the confrontation between north and south seems as unaltered as its tribesmen tell it — a struggle between Islamic faith and Marxist godlessness.

In San'a, the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic, the appraisals are more complex and disquieting. Yemeni officials talk not about a Soviet-backed invasion, but about unrelenting subversion of their fragile nation, which emerged only eight years ago from an exhausting civil war. Instability in Iran has raised fears that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will be emboldened to dispatch more infiltrators and modern weapons, including ground-to-air missiles, to assist tribesmen in the north.

Iraq, Syria, Kuwait and the Palestinian Liberation Organization have urged the San'a government to mend its differences with the Marxist regime in Aden. The Soviet Union has reportedly made overtures to give new military and economic assistance to Yemen in return for closer ties.

This all has contributed to a sense of isolation among Yemeni officials, who argue that their country, as the back door of Saudi Ara-

bia, will be the next target in any Soviet plans to dominate the southern flank of the Middle East. "If Yemen goes under, the entire Arabian peninsula will go," predicted a Yemeni official.

There was some reassurance recently when Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said that the United States would send a dozen F-5 jet fighters to Yemen if Saudi Arabia would pay for them. The sale would be part of a \$300-million arms package for San'a, which also wants tanks and armored cars to replace aging Soviet equipment.

Yemen's Premier Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghani admitted that "from our side, it is not being implemented fast enough." His country is only now receiving Vulcan anti-aircraft guns promised by the United States in 1975.

San'a's strategy, as outlined in an interview by the U.S.-educated premier, is to hold the threat from the south at bay while building up the country's economy and soliciting foreign investment. Mr. Ghani said that potential oil deposits had been found along the Red Sea coast and that high-grade copper ore had yet to be exploited in the interior.

Yahya Gheghman, the special advisor to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, cited the experience of South Korea, which outdistanced its Communist neighbor through economic prosperity. Mr. Gheghman believed that the same approach would work in Yemen if Western assistance and sufficient time were assured.

Poverty and Remoteness

Although it is strategically located at the southern reaches of the Red Sea, Yemen tends to get overlooked in any assessment of the Middle East because of the country's poverty and relative remoteness. Yet, its 6 million citizens make up the majority of the Arabian peninsula's population and up to a third of its men work abroad, mostly in Saudi Arabia, where they have a significant economic impact. The country's fragility results

primarily from historically intricate tribal and political frictions that would confuse many Westerners. But the effects are apparent. Last October, troops loyal to be government narrowly suppressed an attempted coup led by Nasserite and pro-Baathist officers who were allegedly bankrolled by Libya. There was no public evidence of Southern Yemen's involvement, although Yemeni sources contended that the rebels planned to secure fast diplomatic recognition and military reinforcement from Aden.

Eight years after a civil war that split the country into republican and royalist sides, Yemen still has problems with some of the traditionally autonomous tribes, which can muster up to 200,000 armed men. San'a's poorly organized and equipped army is believed to be about 31,000 men, with some recruits as young as 12 years old.

Tribal Confederation

Accommodation has been reached with the Hachbed tribal confederation through its leading sheikh, Abdullah Ben Hussein el-Ahmar. But the other major confederation of Bakil tribes has splintered with the death last year of its leading sheikh, Sadiq Ahmad Abu Ras, leaving the government to negotiate with as many as 300 lesser Bakil sheikhs.

Yemeni officials contend that Southern Yemen would be even less stable than the northern state but for the firm grip of its Soviet, East German and Cuban advisers. Mr. Ghani reported that 400,000 Southern Yemeni refugees have fled to the north, leaving the Aden regime with fewer than a million population. The defections have included some Southern Yemeni Army units, another official said.

Saudi Arabia has taken an interest in Yemen's survival, including subsidizing arms purchases. But it has also bedged its ties by cultivating contacts within the northern tribes, which has further undercut the San'a government's authority.

A well-placed official reported that the Soviet Union had offered to send Yemen modern jet fighters in six months and train Yemeni flight crews if it improved relations with Moscow. Rather than become obligated, the Yemenis last year purchased 50 T-54 tanks from Poland for hard cash.

Kolwezi is a stricken town. Life is returning, but slowly, and it will never be what it was before the destruction and massacres in May, when a rebel force invaded from Angola to strike at the copper-producing center of Zaire's Shaba Province.

[The Belgian government earlier this month sent 250 paratroopers to Kitona in western Zaire. The move was caused partly by a reported plot to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko, Belgian sources said.]

"How does a town like this recover from something like that?" a

By John Damton

KOLWEZI, Zaire (NYT) — Many of the bodies that were dumped in a common grave have been reburied in separate plots in a wooded patch the size of a football field at Mwanzazi Cemetery, on the outskirts of town. There are no names, but each grave is marked by a steel post with a number.

On the littered main street, along the line of shops with single-story, squat facades typical of a frontier town in the copper region, about half the stores have reopened. They are newly painted in pink and yellow, with the bullet holes plastered over, but they have few goods to sell and fewer customers with the money to pay for them.

In the European section, where the trunks of trees that arch over the narrow lanes are painted white and where blossoms of hyacinth and bougainvillea poke through the hedges, the suburban-style ranch houses are empty. They have been picked clean by looters, down to the light sockets and doors. There are few cars on the streets, because gasoline is in short supply, and there are almost no dogs, because the soldiers shot them when they began feeding on corpses.

Kolwezi is a stricken town. Life is returning, but slowly, and it will never be what it was before the destruction and massacres in May, when a rebel force invaded from Angola to strike at the copper-producing center of Zaire's Shaba Province.

[The Belgian government earlier this month sent 250 paratroopers to Kitona in western Zaire. The move was caused partly by a reported plot to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko, Belgian sources said.]

"How does a town like this re-

Protestant minister asked. "It's not just the deaths — they were horrific enough — but it's what it does to the living, to the survivors. They return to their homes and they find nothing. No chairs, no tables, no forks, not a crumb. Everything looted by the army. They have no fuel for their lamps. Nothing to eat. A few shops are open, but they have no money to buy. What do they do? They steal. Everyone steals. Thievery is legalized. Soldiers steal, civilians steal, officials steal. There is no measure to stop it. They stop a thief with an armful, and he gives them some. The army and police have their own bands working for them. Everything is corrupt, everything is rotten."

For the 100 whites who have returned to Kolwezi — there were 2,000 before the invasion — and for the handful who remained, it is a life of suspicion and fear. They suspect that every black man is a rebel in disguise, and they fear that the 2,000-man peacekeeping force from Senegal, Morocco and other African nations will leave.

For the 200,000 blacks who live in the shantytowns that stretch for miles, life is simply an effort to survive, scraping together something to eat and dodging the roadblocks set up by drunken soldiers.

Although few will admit it now, some residents greeted as liberators the rebel soldiers who walked casually into town one morning, with rifles slung over their shoulders. The fact that the rebels were able to stage such a quick and concerted takeover was a sign that they were helped by the residents, many people here say.

In this context, the banners across the major streets, put up for a visit three weeks ago by Mr. Mobutu, strike an ironic note. "You have routed the mercenaries."

Grand merci," one says. "Welcome intrepid fighter," another says.

There are no exact figures on the number of deaths. The bodies of 94 whites have been buried. An additional 30 are unaccounted for, although some of them may have been taken hostage by the retreating rebels, it is generally believed that most escaped and were evacuated to Europe without having been properly registered.

More than 1,000 blacks are estimated to have died — the doubt arises because they were scattered in several areas — and half of them might have been civilians. Many were killed by the Zairian soldiers and some by the French Foreign Legion and Belgian paratroopers. The French and Belgian paratroopers joined forces in May to break the rebel hold on the city and to evacuate foreigners.

Witnesses reported that the rebels began killing whites within hours of seizing the town, especially grocery-store owners and people looked upon as government collaborators. But most are believed to have been killed days later by the rebels, when panic set in with the news of the arrival of the paratroopers.

In the town's only restaurant, the Elysees, a few whites congregate under a string of Christmas bulbs and photographs of Paris, and discuss whether the killings were caused by racial hatred or were designed to drive out the whites and deprive Zaire of the expertise to run its copper mines.

Other points argued, over endless rounds of whisky, are whether the Belgian paratroopers should have preceded the French, and who, among those present who had fled and later returned, was the second-to-last to get on the plane to Brussels.

A man who stayed behind watched this argument with a smile. "I'll tell you," he said, his voice dropping out of earsort of the black waiter. "I love this part of the world, and I plan to stay here until I die. But the white man is finished here. For them it's a second independence. And Kolwezi is finished, too. I'm a veteran. I saw Europe lying in ruins. I saw villages destroyed. One week later, people were out there working. Here, eight months later, nobody's working. Why is there no recovery? Because Zaire is sick, that's why."

Because Kolwezi provides most of the copper that brings in 60 percent of Zaire's export earnings, the government is eager to foster the impression that things have returned to normal and that it is safe for Europeans to return.

The government has provided the equivalent of \$5 million, mostly to shopkeepers, for an official "Kolwezi relaunching." But a good part of this sum seems to have disappeared. A Greek businessman reportedly took his \$200,000 and left.

U.S. Camp

Ten miles out of town, about 20 U.S. citizens are working for a company that is building a hydroelectric power-transmission line. Before the invasion, 76 persons lived in the camp, with ice-cream machines and video-cassette television. It was badly looted. "We can't do any construction," said Charles Hearn, the project boss. "We're just trying to piece things back together."

The library was sacked. The golf course is occupied by soldiers. The recreation hall — its occupants a mélange of Senegalese soldiers, wrinkled miners and prostitutes — resembles a wartime beer hall. "I think one learns to live with incertitude," said a longtime resident.



The qualities needed to stay in front.

The compact BMWs appear to compete with a large number of up-rated standard cars, cars with 'improved' performance and trim. Cars that have a habit of disappearing as quickly as they appear.

However, the compact BMWs offer the lasting and exclusive qualities of a great and respected marque. This does much more than simply guarantee a good re-sale price after years of driving pleasure. It also ensures that having bought

your car you won't be subject to an unpleasant feeling — the feeling that you've made the wrong choice.

A BMW is built to timeless standards and so is never subject to the fleeting fashions of time.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles set the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

Many People Choose to Leave

Attacks Are Way of Life at Israeli Border

By Jonathan Kandell

QIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel (NYT) — One morning as Merav farari, a schoolgirl, was in class, she heard a long whistling sound and then a distant explosion.

Merav, after 10 years of enduring Palestinian guerrilla attacks, has learned to distinguish between an incoming rocket and an outgoing rifle shell. She rushed to the door even before her teacher had given the order.

Only minutes after the several hundred students and their teachers were in the school's underground shelter, a rocket crashed through Merav's classroom and exploded in the faculty lounge a floor below.

Merav, at the age of 13, is a bit baffled by diplomatic disputes over articles, side-letters and annexes to a projected Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. She says that she has grasped the essentials, however.

"That treaty won't make any difference because the terrorists will still come to Qiryat Shemona," she said. "Even if there is peace with the Egyptians, the other Arabs won't stop fighting."

General Feeling

That seems to be the feeling among the 20,000 residents of Qiryat Shemona and the thousands of settlers in the so-called "Finger of Galilee" — a sliver of northern Israel wedged between Syria and Lebanon, within easy range of rockets and suicide raiders.

Since Dec. 31, 1968, when the first rocket landed here, 30 persons have been killed in Qiryat Shemona. In a corner of the cemetery, there is a row of black marble tombstones for 16 victims of a raid in which guerrillas got into the town and took over a school building.

"Our army does what it can, but its hands are tied by political decisions," said the mayor, Abraham Alloni. "The army men would be ready to conquer the whole of

south Lebanon. But that's not good politics."

Instead, the army carries out occasional raids into southern Lebanon, including one in January against Palestinian bases across the Litani River, and also batters guerrilla positions with artillery.

But after almost every action undertaken by the Israeli forces in Lebanon, the guerrillas hit back with a few rounds in the direction of Qiryat Shemona.

'Difficult to Aim'

"Since it's difficult to aim a Katyusha rocket accurately, they point it at the largest target around, namely us," said Alloni, referring to Soviet-designed rockets used by the guerrillas.

The mayor is Qiryat Shemona's biggest booster. He praises the low tax rates; the cheap housing and the state subsidies to people and companies that move here. The town has trim buildings, shopping malls, a central cobblestone plaza and cafes and boutiques.

The setting is breathtaking: mountains fading from green to brown to purple and Mount Hermon, under snow cover, rising in the distance. To the south, the Sea of Galilee is visible from Qiryat Shemona's hillside.

"Pity about the rockets because it's a beautiful town," said Alice Azulay, who operates a sidewalk cafe. "Me, I'd leave if I had the money."

Terrorism has not depleted the town, but it has kept it from growing. Thousands of Israelis have stayed a few years, moved on to bigger cities further away from the borders and have been replaced by newcomers, many of whom also remain only temporarily.

Trouble Keeping Residents

Dalia Shemesh, assistant principal of the largest school, said she had decided to stay here because after 25 years she has her own house and a well-paid job. Her husband is the principal of the school.

"But we have trouble keeping good people here, the young doctors and other professionals," she said. "Even before the Katyushas, they never stayed too long because they wanted the bigger cities."

Qiryat Shemona is what the Israelis call a development town. Like 28 similar communities, it was begun shortly after independence in 1948 as a state-subsidized industrial center to spread the population more evenly across the country and to provide resources for nearby settlements.

Like most development towns, Qiryat Shemona is heavily populated by Jewish refugees from the Arab countries of North Africa and the Middle East. According to the mayor, 75 percent of the residents are from Morocco, Tunisia, Syria and Iraq.

Early Kibbutzim

Many of the earliest kibbutzim, some begun more than 60 years ago, are in the Finger of Galilee close to Qiryat Shemona. Morale in these communities has been higher than in Qiryat Shemona during the recent wave of Palestinian attacks.

"It has always been like this so why get excited?" said Akhbar Kroll, 69, who settled at a nearby kibbutz during World War I, when the Turks still held sway in the region.

The kibbutz was hit by rockets recently and its residents asked that its name and site not be disclosed for security reasons.

"Here it's different than Qiryat Shemona: we have a stronger ideological commitment," said Meir Sharabi, who like all men at the kibbutz always wears a pistol. "You get used to living with terrorism. It's no secret that, once the alarm goes off, within three minutes we have the women and children in the shelters and we've taken up positions around the kibbutz periphery and sealed it. Then we spread out in units looking for the terrorists."

110 Years of Swiss Hospitality & Tradition.

OHIO SAVOY HOTEL

BAUR EN VILLE

Zürich

Luxurious atmosphere and ideal situation on the world famous Bahnhofstrasse.

Parade Platz 8022 Zürich

Tel. 0041 1 217 55 30

Telex 92 45 Savoy ch.

WALLY FINDLAY

Galleries International

new york - chicago - paris - london - venice - milan

ECONOMOS

"Une musique à voir"

Tribute to Iannis Xenakis

2. avenue matignon

Tel. 225.70.74

mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay, George V

Hôtel George V - Tel. 2.54.00

BARTNER - VULLEY

MICHEL HENRY

31, av. George V - Paris 8^e

daily - 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.

sunday - 7 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Fashion

Dressing Women for Success

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 21 (IHT) — John T. Molloy, whom Time magazine calls "America's first wardrobe engineer," has come up with the dress version of his best seller, "Dress for Success."

The first book, both instructive and entertaining, was angled at men and based on a wide expertise that included being a consultant to a large number of firms, including General Motors, AT&T and Merrill Lynch.

"The Women's Dress for Success," however, does not have the same depth or impact. One of its major problems is that it is based on a series of arbitrary viewpoints. He states in the opening chapter that women, as men, dress for failure otherwise, why his book? and claims that women's

pitfalls are threefold: They let the fashion industry influence their choice of business clothes; they often still view themselves mainly as sex objects; they let their socio-economic background influence their choice of clothing.

Industry's Interest

But Molloy is going to take care of all that. "By making adjustments in a woman's wardrobe," he writes, "we can make her look more successful and better educated." He does not say what happens when she opens her mouth.

In one sweeping phrase, Molloy also dismisses the fashion industry as wholly evil. "Any woman who thinks the fashion industry has her interest at heart is woefully wrong," he writes. "The industry is interested in her pocketbook. And it will sell her, often at inflated prices, anything that will make money for the industry."

Although one might argue that the fashion industry, as any other industry, is not a philanthropic organization, a little of that is justified. But Molloy is pushing it a bit when he says, "Not only has the industry gone out of its way to produce clothes that will help women get ahead, it has crammed down their throats garments that will definitely hold women back."

After that, anything goes. Molloy first blames the fashion industry for selling clothes and accessories with designers' names and initials spelled out on them. That is an odd phenomenon, but it has little to do with the industry. It has to do with the public that keeps asking for it.

Chances are that if the demand dropped (which it is beginning to do now), the industry would quickly respond.

Molloy also blames the designers, all designers, for holding women back in second-class-citizen status. First, he goes after those with a "European background or training, who, as such, are conditioned by European society. So their clothing fails for American businessmen."

Executive Couch

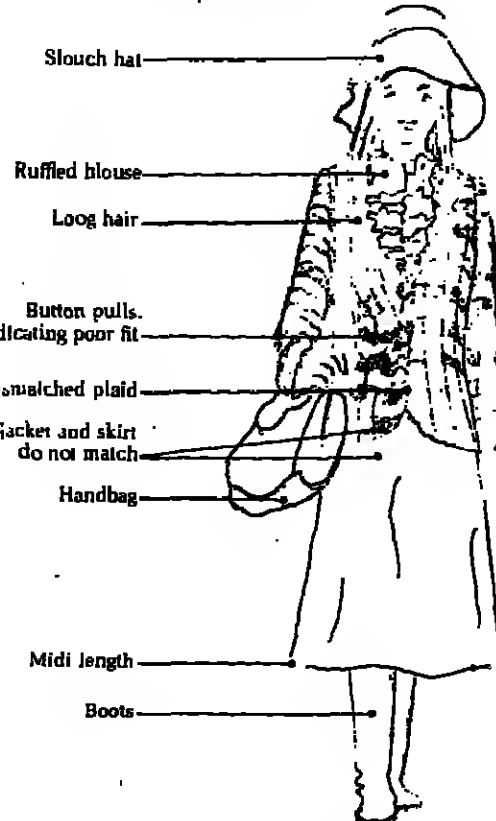
The European-trained, and, one would assume, slightly decadent designers do not know that "American women want to get ahead. They want to sit in the boardroom and in the president's chair. Whereas," Molloy adds, "in France, male executives dismiss the idea of women entering the executive elite as ludicrous." As for the Italians, "the head of an Italian company told me that every executive office in his company had a couch. He said the only way a woman would get into one of those offices was on the couch."

U.S. designers fare no better in the book. Molloy claims that most of those who have made it to the top "have lower-middle-class backgrounds." (Never mind blue-blood Mary McFadden.) "Even though they brag today about their association with the beautiful people, they reflect their own lower-middle-class backgrounds in the clothing they design. So," he goes on, "with seemingly perfect logic, while the Europeans design

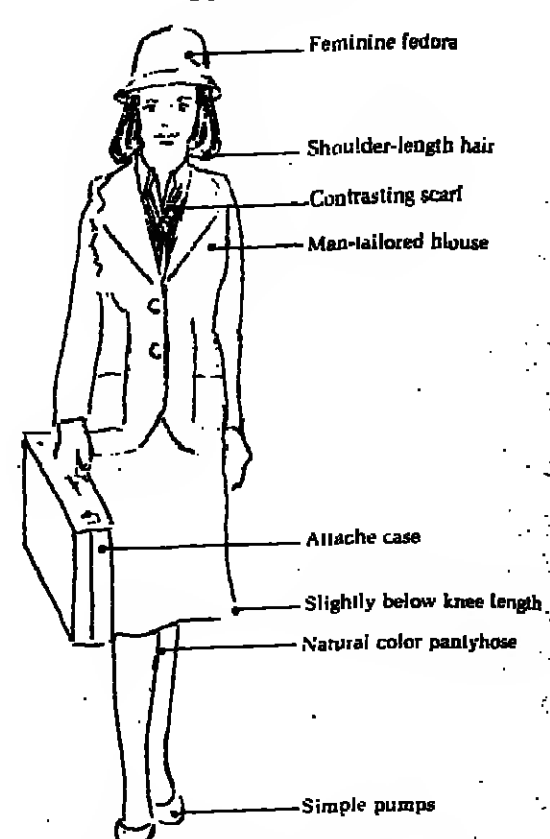
clothes that will keep you at home, the Americans are churning out garments that will keep you in the secretarial pool."

There, we touch on Molloy's pet horror (together with looking lower-middle-class): It is to look like a secretary. Every other page has remarks such as, "Don't wear lower-middle-class colors such as purple and gold." Or, "Don't have a flower on your desk. It's the badge of a secretary." Or, "Don't carry pink, yellow or other gaily colored bags.

DOING IT WRONG



DOING IT RIGHT



Instant clothing power according to "Dress for Success" by John T. Molloy, "America's first wardrobe engineer."

Those bags tell bellboys you are a cooing secretary on vacation." So much for the don'ts. When it comes to the do's, Molloy writes that in order to look like a businesswoman, one should adopt a skirted suit, preferably dark with a light blouse (the color alternative is equally strict, to say the least, with a choice between maroon, gray or navy). The businesswoman should also wear a hat and carry, no, not a handbag, but an attache case. When one woman protested that

she was not about to carry her lunch, or worse, nothing in that attache case, Molloy warned her that she would not be taken seriously. Other attributes of the perfect businesswoman: shoulder-length hair, pumps and skin-colored pantyhose only, leather gloves, deep brown preferably but black and gray are acceptable. As for jewelry, the most useful piece, Molloy writes, "is a wedding ring. All the executive women we talked to agreed that a wedding ring an-

nounced to the world that they are there for business and nothing else."

Just when China is opening its doors to fashion, Molloy feels the women, like men, should adopt business uniform.

All of which is grim enough, in one thing that is sure to dismay women, all women, executives, otherwise, is when Molloy comes up with the proclamation that "Diamonds... can be your worst enemy."

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

NEWBROOK INCORPORATED

An unusual opportunity for experienced sales executives to participate in, and help direct, our rapidly expanding European operations.

We seek individuals who have demonstrated an ability to sell effectively on a multinational basis to major European companies and advertising agencies. Candidates should be familiar with all aspects of advertising sales and be willing to travel. Fluency in English is required and additional language ability is desirable.

Compensation will be based on experience.

Two positions are available one to be based in London and one in Paris.

PLEASE CALL FOR AN APPOINTMENT IN LONDON: VIVIAN MOSKOWSKI (01) 629-8361, IN PARIS: DIANA MAUN 359-5102.

SALES DIRECTOR EUROPE/MIDDLE EAST

We are seeking a person oriented professional to direct the European and Middle East sales for our construction materials company.

This position will be responsible for the recruitment and development of sales staff in Europe and the Middle East. The ideal candidate would possess experience in sales management and a proven track record in the construction materials industry. The position offers a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send your resume and references to: Mr. D. J. O'Connell, Human Resources, 2250 Broadway, New York, NY 10024.

COPPER TRADER

A leading international trading company with world headquarters in the U.S.A. currently seeks an addition to their New York trading staff. Essential background must be 3-5 years in all aspects of copper, including hedging, swaps and arbitrage, with particular attention to terminal market trading. You must be capable to work independently within a controlled worldwide system. Additional knowledge of aluminum would be a strong asset in contacting the right contacts.

Our client is pleased to welcome the selected individual, and is offering excellent financial rewards and premium fringe benefits. Initial replies in confidence to CMT in our offices below and subsequent interviews will take place in London.

Jack O'Connell, President

JACK O'CONNELL, INC.

77 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.

purchasing director

(male or female)

U.S. \$ 48,000

The Belgium subsidiary (turnover \$ 20 Million, 20 % yearly increase) of the American leader in the field of analytic automation is recruiting its Purchasing Director. In direct relation with the General Manager and cooperating with other department heads, the Purchasing Director will participate in corporate policy making. Coordinating various parameters, he establishes his needs according to the markets he monitors: his objective being financial optimum. He negotiates on the world markets and manages his economic, technical and legal problems. Best candidate is 35 or more, superior education, fluent in English and strong purchasing experience, also able negotiator and expert communications man (woman). Location in Southern Belgium. (Ref. 5056/IHT)

Interested applicants are invited to write to: C. Beauvillain, Sema-Sélection; 59000 LILLE - Forum, 43, rue Gustave-Delory, France

sema selection

PROJECT SUPERVISORY STAFF

Major Saudi Arabian company with strong European and U.S.A. ties, needs permanent top level

Project Managers, Construction Managers, Cost Control and Scheduling Managers.

Location U.K., Europe, U.S.A. and Saudi Arabia. Fields of activity include Petroleum, Chemicals, Power and Heavy Civil Work.

We want young career-minded people, with superior education, and extensive project supervisory experience. Ability to relate to, and to communicate with, people of different nationalities is an absolute must. Fluent English is also an important requirement.

Salary level generous, and largely based on demonstrated capabilities.

For further information, please write to:

Box 32,388, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2, in confidence, enclosing your past record, and your salary requirements.

Our senior employees know of this advertisement.

Personnel Manager

The company is a rapidly expanding multinational corporation with worldwide revenues of over \$2.5 billion. In addition to many other interests, it provides services to oil and gas companies in more than 80 countries worldwide. The European Unit of the highly decentralized organization is based in London and operates in 11 countries. In order to strengthen the personnel department, the successful candidate who will report to the Personnel Manager Europe, will be responsible for all aspects of terms and conditions of locally employed staff. This will cover the competitive surveys, design and implementation of salary and benefit plans, negotiations with employee representatives and advising on legal implications. The requirements for a graduate personnel

professional with the potential to progress within the personnel function. Aged around 30, with experience in a company with progressive personnel policies including some foreign exposure, he or she will be based in London but spend up to 50% of the time travelling throughout Europe. A second language is desirable and consultancy experience extremely useful. Salary is negotiable around US\$28,000 with usual expatriation benefits. PA Personnel Services Ref: AA38670/IHT Initial interviews are conducted by PA Consultants. No details are divulged to clients without prior permission. Please send brief career details or write for an application form, quoting the reference number on both your letter and envelope, and advise us if you have recently made any other applications to PA Personnel Services

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel: 01-215 6061 Telex: 2787-4



Advertisement for PA Personnel Services

U.S. Choreographer Susan Buirge

Finding a Common Vocabulary in Paris

By Galina Vromen

PARIS (IHT) — Buckets have been strategically placed to capture the rain that leaks through the insulation. But there is a good wooden floor and a lot of space in the shed outside Paris where Susan Buirge and her company practice. "Don't take it so fast," she instructs a dancer while puffing on a cigarette. A moment later she jumps in to take her own place in a walk-through rehearsal.

Moving to her choreography, the dancers seem to push space, to treat it as a force offering constant resistance. Their refusal to assume that they can traverse the invisible seems a particularly apt expression for Susan Buirge, who says that when she began her own company here in 1975 "I knew nothing about France, so I could assume nothing."

Formerly a dancer with Alwin Nikolais and Murray Louis in New York, she came to Paris in 1970 "because something was nagging at me. I had wanted to come to Paris ever since my father came home to Minneapolis from the war when I was five with lace and fine silk gloves from France and a picture book with photos of people with their bread strapped across the back of their bicycles." She didn't speak a word of French when she arrived with one suitcase and the promise of a teaching job. She stayed because "it felt right to be away from New York. I'd been in that dance scene for seven years. My image of New York is of a tennis game, balls bouncing off the buildings, going from one to another to another. There's so much going on, but after awhile you just don't know what tennis ball you're looking at anymore."

Experimental Center

She taught at the American Center for Students and Artists here, then performed there, and eventually developed a working relationship with some of the advanced, professional pupils she encountered "that made it natural to continue in a different context," as a troupe. In 1975, she also started Pour un Lieu de Creation, a school and experimental center for the arts in Paris that encourages visual artists, theater directors and dancers in joint choreographic efforts.

In the process she learned about funding of the arts in France and about French labor laws, about accounting and administration. "By now I know more about how things work here than most French dancers and choreographers. There simply aren't Guggenheim Foundations or Rockefeller grants. The only major direct subsidies are through the government — one government source — and it only supports about 30 companies, including ballet, mime and modern dance groups. A major part of that money goes to about five companies."

So Dance Theatre Susan Buirge supports itself by touring. The group has traveled as far as Poland and North Africa, but appears



U.S.-born Susan Buirge started her dance company in France in 1975. "By now I know more about how things work here than most French dancers and choreographers."



more frequently in Germany and throughout France. The company is now in the second and final week of a run at Espace Pierre Cardin in Paris, ending Saturday.

Varied Choreography

Heading such a group, she said, "is very gratifying. No matter what the problem is — a sick dancer, problems at the bank, you learn something." But clearly her major interest lies less in managing a troupe than in having a vehicle to display her choreography and dancing. "Some pieces I do are very strict, every millimeter is choreographed, but there are other pieces where it's a general fixed idea and the dancers have a chance to find their own time and variations. Still others evolve out of improvisation." The dancers in her seven-person company "share a common vocabulary, we have all had contact in one form or another with Nikolais dancing techniques."

She herself came into contact with Nikolais as a scholarship student at Juilliard in 1963. Her normally serene face became wide-eyed as she described the first time she attended a performance by Nikolais. She came back to see his show several nights in a row before venturing backstage to tell him. "I don't understand anything I've seen on stage, but I have to come and study with you."

Modern dance was a rather late revelation to Buirge altogether. "I always liked dancing, but what could you do in Minneapolis in 1947? I just kept dancing and dancing, and my mother finally took me to a dancing school. It was taught by one teacher — 15 minutes of ba-

ton twirling, 15 minutes of acrobatics and 15 minutes of very bad ballet. I learned it as if it were a religion. I had one record, a Strauss waltz, that I played over and over again — I'm still very strong in three-four time," she said with a ready laugh. At 12 I told my folks that I was going to Chicago or New York, they could choose which, and they very politely informed me that I was staying right where I was. So that was the end of that.

"Instead I became a good all-American girl and pacified myself by jumping my guts out as a cheerleader." It was in a beginning modern dance course, taken to fulfill an undergraduate physical education requirement at the University of Minnesota, that she discovered what was to become her professional world.

She speaks of dancing in New York and of her work here with an it-all-sort-of-just-happened tone. Married to French painter Jean-Luc Povret, she admits France is a

country where who you know in the arts is very important. "I've lived an American experience in France in an almost cliché sense of it. It's just do what you do and do it, and do it, and little by little you're recognized for what you do."

There's still a lot of dancing to do. At 38, she sees her interpretation, her presence, her attitude changing with time. "Life dance stopped being just life for dancers. 'Dance' is not only state of youth, it becomes something when you are mature." Her easy, direct manner supports it.

"Dancing for me has nothing to do with being on stage," she said. "It's a matter of creating and being fully conscious of my body at mind and applying them in a constructive direction. In the end, it's no longer a choice, it is simply means — like a bicycle — of feeling well-balanced."

On the Arts Agenda

The world premiere of Alban Berg's "Lulu" in a full three-act version, with the orchestration of the hitherto unperformed third act completed by Friedrich Cerha, will be given Feb. 24 at the Paris Opera, with Pierre Boulez conducting and in a production staged by Patrice Chereau, with sets and costumes by Richard Peduzzi and Jacques Schnitz. Teresa Stratas will sing the title part, with Yvonne Minton as Countess Geschwitz, Franz Muzura as Dr. Schoen and Jack the Ripper, Kenneth Riegel as Alwa, Robert Tear as the Painter, Toni Blankenheim as Schigolch and Gerd Nienstedt, Helmut Pamphyl and Jules Bastin in other multiple roles. Other performances are scheduled for Feb. 27, March 7, 10, 13, 16, 21 and 24, and the production is scheduled to be given May 29 and June 1 at La Scala, Milan. An exhibition on the composer, including numerous documents as well as a French-English catalog will be mounted in the Rotonde du Glacier on the Opera from Feb. 2 to March 30.

Renovation work has begun on the American Center for Studies and Artists in Paris, but activity will go on, including jazz concert by the Paul Motian Trio on Feb. 22, 23 and 24; a blues festival March 26 to 31; and Moonlight early April. Marginal theater will be represented by the one-man show of Canadian Greg Light on March 15, 16 and 17, and dance classes will be conducted by Susan Hayman-Chaffey, formerly with Merce Cunningham, April 18, June 6, and by the Solaris Dance Theater with Henry Smith, May 10 to June 6. American avant-garde cinema will be presented April 21, 27 and 28 and May 3, 4 and 5. A workshop on art theory and "the problems of creativity in contemporary art" will be conducted by Michael Gibson, art editor of the International Herald Tribune on April 23, 25 and 27.

ESPACE PIERRE CARDIN

DANSE 79

DANSE - THEATRE
SUSAN BUIRGE

2 Programmes : 13 - 24 Février

LE CERCLE

JANE HONOR et JEAN-CLAUDE RAMSEYER

2 programmes : 28 Février - 10 Mars

20 h 30 - Loc. : 266.17.30, agences et FNAC.

JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE

PARADIS LATIN

DINER SPECTACLE

28, rue du Cardinal-Lemoine PARIS 5^e

Waiver Bill Approved by House Panel Seen Ending Threat To New Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (IHT)

The House Ways and Means subcommittee on trade today unanimously approved a bill which extends the Treasury's authority to waive penalty duties on imports found to be subsidized by the exporting government.

The bill must still go before the full Ways and Means Committee. It is expected to act favorably on the bill later today.

The Carter administration urgently wants enactment of the measure allowing the Treasury to waive penalty duties on the subsidized imports, mainly from Europe, to conclude multilateral trade negotiations now in their final stages in Geneva.

The subcommittee vote had been delayed by its chairman, Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Minn., until President Carter satisfied demands of the domestic textile industry to control U.S. imports of apparel and cloth. The subcommittee voted after Mr. Carter's Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss sent a letter saying the president approved a plan to aid the textile industry against imports.

The extension for the waiver authority, which expired in January after attempts in the last Congress to extend it failed, has been demanded by the Common Market as a condition for approval of the multilateral trade agreement.

There had been speculation that a bill exempting textiles from consideration by U.S. negotiators in the Geneva talks, which would have jeopardized the entire accord after five years of negotiations, would be attached to the waiver bill, thus forcing Mr. Carter to veto the bill.

Details of the textile accord between the U.S. industry and administration have not yet been made public. Last week, industry officials said the accord seeks to restrict periodic surges of imports within existing overall quotas and includes a mechanism for continual assessment of the cumulative effect of all textile and apparel imports on the industry (IHT, Feb. 18).

Statoil Raises \$200 Million; Nicaragua Seeks New Loan

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)

Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, is raising \$200 million from an international banking syndicate coordinated by Chase Manhattan Ltd. It was announced today.

The 10-year loan bears interest that varies at half-point above London interbank offered rates (Libor) for Eurodollar deposits for the first seven years and 1/2% above for the remaining three years. Other terms were not available.

Isiuto per lo Sviluppo Economico del delta Meridionale (Isiutem) is raising a \$100-million credit for five years, with a 36-month grace period, and carrying a spread of 1/4% over Libor, lead manager Dillon Read said.

Taragona Quimica, a subsidiary of Union Explosivos Rio Tinto and Hoechst, is raising a \$25-million credit for eight years at 1/2% over Libor, lead manager Continental Illinois Ltd. reported. The credit has a grace period of 42 months and a 55-percent guarantee by Union Explosivos and 45-percent by Hoechst.

New York banking sources re-

OPEC Parley Consultative

VIENNA, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said today it will hold a meeting in Geneva March 26. But contrary to earlier reports that the conference may take up oil prices, OPEC said the meeting is consultative and is to discuss the world's oil supply in the light of events in Iran and the activity of "speculative traders."

In the past, OPEC officials have noted that the difference between a "consultative" and an extraordinary or emergency meeting of the oil ministers is that the former usually has no set agenda and does not make any price decisions. However, the oil ministers, if they wish, could upgrade the meeting's status from consultative to extraordinary during the meeting, the officials added.

A communique by OPEC secretary general Rene Ortiz issued at the cartel's headquarters here said: "Recently, member countries of the organization have noted with growing concern certain developments in the oil industry which have affected those interests. There is also anxiety in major consuming countries with regard to oil supply, especially in the light of events in Iran."

"As a result of these developments, spot market prices of crude oil and petroleum products are such that speculative traders are taking advantage of the situation, thus creating further hardship for consuming nations, especially those of the Third World."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Canon Forecasts Higher Profit, Sales

Canon expects non-consolidated net profit this year to rise 7 percent to 8 billion yen (about \$39.6 million) from 7.4 billion yen last year, on estimated sales of 12.5 billion yen, up 17 percent from 136.9 billion in 1978. It attributes the expected increase largely to an anticipated rise in sales of still cameras and copying machines.

MBB to Aid China on TV Satellites

China has signed an agreement with the West German aerospace company Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) for TV satellites, helicopters and medical equipment. MBB officials estimate that the contract for satellite construction alone would be worth several hundred million Deutsche marks. The deal calls for mutual research and development of a system of television satellites meeting the most up-to-date level of technology. MBB spokesmen say, Dier West German companies — AEG-Telefunken, Dornier, Standard Elektrik Lorenz and ERNO Raumfahrttechnik — will be partners with MBB in the satellite-construction project. The first satellites are to be built in West Germany and later models in China. A delivery date was not specified, but MBB says that the Chinese Academy for Space Technology is planning to send groups of specialists to MBB's

research plant in Munich-Ottobrunn in the next few weeks to begin work. A second agreement covers cooperation in helicopter technology, metal-fatigue tests and instrument flight tests. The cooperation involves delivery of know-how, construction licenses and training of Chinese personnel. The third agreement foresees intensification of current cooperation and the construction of laser equipment for medical purposes.

French Shipping Firm Restructures

Cie. Generale Maritime (CGM), France's largest shipping company, is putting the finishing touches on restructuring plans aimed at trimming the heavy losses registered in the past two years. Company officials say that despite state aid of 118.8 million francs (about \$27.7 million), CGM is expected to post a loss exceeding 450 million francs for 1978, or nearly double the 230-million-franc loss registered a year earlier. The company's indebtedness is estimated at 4.3 billion francs. The plan, to be unveiled early next month, is expected to involve the sale of about a dozen ships, including liquefied natural gas carriers, bulk carriers and refrigerated vessels. The company is also said to be considering giving up a number of other activities not directly related to shipping, as well as the sale of its 68-percent share in Cie. Financiere Maritime de Participations, a portfolio company listed on the Paris stock exchange.

Blocks Chemical Bank's 'Double-Dealing'

'Chinese Walls' Have Ears, Judge Rules

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)

A U.S. district judge's decision last week to temporarily bar Chemical Bank from lending money to one of its clients to finance a hostile takeover bid of another Chemical Bank client could pave the way for increased U.S. activity by foreign banks, analysts say.

If the ruling survives appeal by Chemical Bank, it could have a tremendous impact on corporate bank-financing. At stake is the practice by commercial and invest-

ment bankers of serving clients with mutually exclusive interests by erecting a system of so-called "Chinese walls" within a bank. The walls supposedly protect the confidentiality of the information that clients give a bank. Under the judge's ruling, banks would have to think more carefully about what kinds of takeover transactions they finance and how they protect confidential information.

New constraints also could mean foreign banks would increasingly

District judge Paul Simmons Friday issued a 90-day injunction that prohibits Chemical Bank from lending any funds to Talley Industries that would the Arizona-based conglomerate to make a proposed \$37.50-a-share tender offer for Washington Steel Corp.

The injunctions against Chemical Bank came at the end of three days of hearings on Washington Steel's suit against Talley and the bank. To fend off Talley's proposed offer, Washington Steel accused Talley of making insufficient disclosures about its ability to finance the tender offer and charged Chemical with breaching its fiduciary duty to Washington Steel by agreeing to serve as lead bank in the \$70 million loan to Talley.

Attorneys in the case said the judge's approach to Chemical's dual role "is new law." Chemical said it will file a "prompt appeal" of the injunction. It denied breaching any confidences in its decision to act as lead bank for four banks that have agreed to lend Talley \$70 million with which to purchase Washington Steel.

Chemical Bank's attorneys argued that the bank had established a "Chinese wall" that effectively prevented the bank's southwest regional manager, who is responsible for Talley's account, from getting any information about Washington Steel from the bank's office handling that account. But it was also disclosed that the two account managers met with an executive vice president of the bank who had overall responsibility for corporate loans. In a five-minute meeting, the executive vice president authorized Talley's loan manager to go ahead with plans to make the loan.

That meeting, said the judge, was a breach of any wall that the bank might have set up. He contended that responsible bank vice president Kaisha (NKK) announced a 100-million-DM, five-year issue carrying an indicated coupon of 6 1/2 percent.

Japan May Ease Euroyen Bonds

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (Reuters)

The Finance Ministry is considering relaxing regulations which permit only international financial institutions to issue Euroyen bonds, officials said today. The relaxation will probably facilitate the issue of Euroyen bonds by foreign governments and other organizations which have expressed a desire to raise yen funds in this way, they said.

While the yen was appreciating sharply last year, the ministry was discouraging Euroyen issues as a factor likely to bring dollars into Japan to buy yen to buy the overseas bonds, they said.

But since last November, the foreign exchange market has stabilized and most controls on short-term dollar inflows into Japan have been lifted, the officials noted. Securities sources said the ministry is expected to ease the restrictions around April, allowing the flotation of five or six Euroyen issues during the fiscal year starting in April. Only three Euroyen bonds have previously been issued.

Total Marine Eurofranc Issue

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — Total Oil Marine, a U.K. subsidiary of Cie. Francaise des Petroles, announced today it is floating a Eurofranc Eurobond of 150 million French francs. The eight-year paper carries a coupon of 9 1/2 percent and is being offered at a price of 99 1/2.

Swiss Deny Shifting Credit Policy Goal

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (NYT)

Swiss monetary authorities have made "no decision to switch to a more restrictive policy" that would again give priority to limiting the money supply in order to combat inflationary pressures rather than stabilizing the franc, a spokesman for the nation's central bank said today.

This does not mean that the Swiss will not make the switch if they see inflation becoming more a threat to the country's stability than higher-priced exports due to an appreciated franc, he said.

Yesterday it was reported that monetary authorities had decided to slowly begin tightening money (IHT, Feb. 21).

However, Pierre Languein, Swiss National Bank director said this "reversal of steam" will be decided only when the bank "believes that price stability is threatened."

AT&T Seeks To Prevent Loss to Iran

Asks Payment Block On Letter of Credit

By James L. Rowe Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (WP) — American Telephone & Telegraph, in what a spokesman says is a preventive move, has gone to court here to make sure that a U.S. bank does not pay a possible \$30.2-million Iranian claim in what could be the first of a jumble of financial lawsuits from the Iranian revolution.

[American Telephone & Telegraph today announced it increased its quarterly dividend to \$1.25 from \$1.15, payable April 2 to holders of record Feb. 28.]

AT&T late last week asked the court to enjoin Manufacturers Hanover Trust from complying with any Iranian attempt to collect on a letter of credit designed to ensure that AT&T's American Bell International Inc. performed properly under a contract to the Iranian government.

While the suit itself is complicated, an AT&T spokesman said the issue is simple: AT&T has not been paid for work it did on engineering and designing a communications system for Iran.

The AT&T spokesman said the Iranian bank has not made a claim against Manufacturers Hanover under terms of the letter of credit as far as he knew, but that the company wanted to make sure it was prepared in case such a claim was made. A spokesman from Manufacturers Hanover said it would have no comment on the AT&T suit.

July Renewal

AT&T has been working on engineering and design of a national communications network for Iran for three years. The contract was renewed last July for about \$194 million, to be paid in monthly installments on the basis of vouchers the AT&T subsidiary presented to the Iranian telecommunications industry. That contract called for Iran to make a down payment of \$38.8 million to the AT&T subsidiary. As the work was performed, the size of the down payment was to be reduced gradually. To ensure that AT&T did the work properly, the Iranian government could recall whatever amount AT&T had not billed against the down payment. This is down now to about \$30.2 million.

AT&T, for its part, secured from Manufacturers Hanover a letter of credit, the size of which declined as the size of the down payment was reduced by periodic payments to AT&T. If the Iranian government went to Bank Iranshahr to demand a refund of the remainder of its down payment, the Iranian bank could then collect that amount from Manufacturers Hanover. Whatever Manufacturers Hanover paid out then would become a loan to AT&T.

AT&T, in its suit seeking a temporary order stopping Manufacturers Hanover from honoring any Iranian claims, also said it is owed about \$3 million for work it did in Iran in November and December and part of January for which it had not yet been paid.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Acta Life & Casualty		1977	1978	1979
4th Qtr	Revenue	2,477	2,100	790.20
	Profits	141.20	105.50	61.84
	Per Share	2.62	1.96	2.86
Year	Revenue	9,500	8,100	273.10
	Profits	517.80	417.90	6.60 loss
	Per Share	9.58	7.76	15.85 loss
Hewlett-Packard		1977	1978	1979
4th Qtr	Revenue	503.00	368.00	728.00
	Profits	45.00	32.00	3.10
	Per Share	1.53	1.14	0.07
Liton Industries		1977	1978	1979
2nd Qtr	Revenue	1,040	945.80	2,700
	Profits	36.47	23.19	2,580
	Per Share	0.93	0.58	5.90
Year	Revenue	1,980	1,850	0.04
	Profits	66.06	43.22	1.10
	Per Share	1.68	1.07	0.04
Northwest Airlines		1977	1978	1979
4th Qtr	Revenue	238.40	274.90	166.50
	Profits	220.50	245.60	21.74
	Per Share	0.61	1.11	0.97
Sherwin-Williams		1977	1978	1979
4th Qtr	Revenue	273.10	247.10	620.20
	Profits	6.60 loss	15.85 loss	75.52
	Per Share	1.10	1.04	3.36
Year	Revenue	1,130	1,040	2,580
	Profits	5.19	8.20 loss	18.65
	Per Share	0.76	0.76	0.83
Unilever		1977	1978	1979
4th Qtr	Revenue	728.00	626.00	620.20
	Profits	3.10	0.2 loss	75.52
	Per Share	0.07	0.07	3.36
U.S. Life		1977	1978	1979
4th Qtr	Revenue	166.50	146.78	620.20
	Profits	21.74	18.65	75.52
	Per Share	0.97	0.83	3.36
Year	Revenue	620.20	537.30	620.20
	Profits	75.52	64.59	75.52
	Per Share	3.36	2.88	3.36

Auto and Aircraft Shares Hit

Mutual Funds' Selling Up Last Quarter on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — Mutual funds were net sellers of stocks by nearly \$627 million in the fourth quarter last year, best remembered for a steep October-November market drop, following third-quarter net sales of only \$47 million.

Auto, aircraft manufacturing, insurance and electronics shares bore the brunt of the latest selling, according to data compiled on 600 investment companies by Computer Directions Advisors for its quarterly Spectrum Publications.

Fund purchases, which were far less impressive in the aggregate, favored oil refining, aluminum, department store, food store and restaurant stock groups.

The value of net buying and net selling by the funds is computed on the basis of quarter-end stock prices and, thus, is an approximation.

On that basis, the funds bought nearly \$2.54 billion of stocks but sold nearly \$3.17 billion.

Autos, Electronics Sold

By group, heaviest net selling was \$104.1 million of autos, \$83.1 million of insurance carriers, \$62.2 million of aircraft makers, \$54 million of electronics and \$44.3 million of soap and cosmetics stocks. The funds also were relatively large net sellers of airline, drug and book publishing shares.

Oil refiners headed the net buying with \$30.4 million, followed by \$18.3 million of department stores, \$17.6 million of food stores, \$17.1 million of aluminum and \$16.5 million of restaurant issues.

Ford ranked highest among the funds' net sales with \$59.8 million. General Motors, with \$40.8 million of net selling, was third. Among computer stocks, funds were net sellers of \$47.8 million of International Business Machines and \$11.5 million of NCR, but bought \$15.1 million of Honeywell and \$7.5 million of Burroughs.

Net selling also hit P.R. Mallory, \$32.7 million; Reliance Group, \$28.1 million; Du Pont, \$27.5 million; American Telephone, \$26.3 million; Exxon, \$25.4 million; General Dynamics, \$23.8 million, and Polaroid, \$21.5 million. Also sold on balance were UAL, Avon, Philip Morris, Abbott Labs, National Airlines, General Electric, Smithkline, Merck and Boeing.

The biggest net purchase was \$17.4 million of Enserch, a natural gas distribution company with oil and gas producing properties. Alcan was second most favored with \$17.1 million. Other large net purchases included Minnesota Mining, \$15.3 million; Gulf Oil, \$14.9 million; J.C. Penney, \$14.7 million; Syntex, \$14.4 million; Hercules, \$13.4 million; Louisiana Land, \$13.3 million; General Foods, \$13.2 million; and Texaco, Virginia Electric Power, Atlantic Richfield, Datapoint and American Express.

Major Changes Proposed In U.S. Bank Regulations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT)

The U.S. Treasury has proposed fundamental changes in government regulation of banks, savings and loan associations and other financial institutions.

The proposals are contained in a report to a high-ranking interagency study group known as the Regulation Q Task Force, and would change some of the rules limiting bank activity and regulating how much the nation's banks and savings institutions can charge for services or pay in interest.

The Treasury did not recommend eliminating Regulation Q, which sets the ceiling on interest rates, but urged widening the number of accounts and savings instruments not bound by the ceilings.

Government agencies are deeply divided over the proposals, but the White House is perceived to be sympathetic to their objectives. Specifically, the Treasury has made the following recommendations:

- Federally chartered thrift institutions should be permitted to invest up to 10 percent of their assets in housing-related consumer loans.
- The highly successful six-month money market certificates tied to the interest rate Treasury pays, which have attracted more than \$75 billion since last June, should be made available to small depositors, and maturities of one to four years, with a minimum denomination of \$2,000, should be added. In two years, the \$10,000-minimum denomination for the six-month certificates, should be reduced to \$5,000. Deposit interest rate controls should be eliminated on all certificates with more than four-year maturities. The quarter-percent differential on interest rates offered by thrift institutions and commercial banks would also be eliminated for certificates with a maturity of more than four years.

• Legislation should be proposed to enable federally insured thrift institutions to offer variable rate mortgages, whose interest rates fluctuate with the cost of money in the open market.

• Legislation should be endorsed to enable all depository institutions to offer interest-bearing checking accounts at interest rates fixed by regulators, but with no interest differentials.

and loan associations and other financial institutions.

The proposals are contained in a report to a high-ranking interagency study group known as the Regulation Q Task Force, and would change some of the rules limiting bank activity and regulating how much the nation's banks and savings institutions can charge for services or pay in interest.

The Treasury did not recommend eliminating Regulation Q, which sets the ceiling on interest rates, but urged widening the number of accounts and savings instruments not bound by the ceilings.

Government agencies are deeply divided over the proposals, but the White House is perceived to be sympathetic to their objectives. Specifically, the Treasury has made the following recommendations:

- Federally chartered thrift institutions should be permitted to invest up to 10 percent of their assets in housing-related consumer loans.
- The highly successful six-month money market certificates tied to the interest rate Treasury pays, which have attracted more than \$75 billion since last June, should be made available to small depositors, and maturities of one to four years, with a minimum denomination of \$2,000, should be added. In two years, the \$10,000-minimum denomination for the six-month certificates, should be reduced to \$5,000. Deposit interest rate controls should be eliminated on all certificates with more than four-year maturities. The quarter-percent differential on interest rates offered by thrift institutions and commercial banks would also be eliminated for certificates with a maturity of more than four years.

• Legislation should be proposed to enable federally insured thrift institutions to offer variable rate mortgages, whose interest rates fluctuate with the cost of money in the open market.

• Legislation should be endorsed to enable all depository institutions to offer interest-bearing checking accounts at interest rates fixed by regulators, but with no interest differentials.

NYSE Prices Down; Trade Is Moderate

Investors Take Profits After Yesterday's Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices lost ground in moderate trading today as investors took profits on the gains scored in yesterday's trading.

Analysts said that with the China-Vietnam conflict and factional fighting in Iran continuing, there was little incentive to buy. They noted that the market reached its best level of the day shortly after AT&T announced an increased dividend, but said that the boost had been widely expected. Profit taking for AT&T shares and the market later turned lower. AT&T was up 1/4 to 6 1/2.

The Dow Jones industrial average remained unchanged at 834.55 as declining issues outnumbered advances 738 to 620. Volume rose to 26.14 million shares from yesterday's 21.99 million.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea picked up 1/4 to 7 1/4. A Tengelmann group unit completed the purchase of a 29 percent stake in A&P common.

National Airlines jumped 2 1/4 to 40 1/4. Texas International Airlines proposed to acquire National for \$50 a share in cash and/or securities, matching a bid by Eastern Airlines. Texas International was unchanged at 1 1/4 to the Amex.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also lower, with the index off 0.01 to 163.34.

On the Chicago Board of Trade wheat was off 6 1/4 to 11 cents; corn up 1 to 1 1/4; oats up 1/4 to 1/2; and soybeans off 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL US\$ BONDS

THE WESTON GROUP

makes a market
in all series

Enquiries to:

8002 ZURICH Stockstr. 10.
Tel.: 537.11. Tel.: 201.18.50.
10028 NEW YORK CITY,
500 Fifth Ave.
Tel.: WU 620.782. T.: 7301.350.

A revenue of 15% and +

before amortization
(all expenses deducted:
insurance,
administration,
maintenance)

An industrial
investment is
offered to private
investors:

Own ICCU CONTAINERS

(Two types: 20 or 40 ft.)

- High return
- Quarterly income
- A certificate of ownership

ICCU CONTAINER FLEET
MANAGEMENT SA
Le Lévy 18
1260 NYON (SWITZERLAND)
☎ (022) 61.77.35

ICCU

ICCU CONTAINER FLEET
MANAGEMENT SA
Le Lévy 18
1260 NYON (SWITZERLAND)
☎ (022) 61.77.35

ICCU France
22, rue de Vintimille
75009 Paris - ☎ : 285.52.14

AKENI

"Service to the Individual"

Do you make Money in

BULL MARKET?

Do you make Money in

BEAR MARKET?

If your answer is YES then you

do not need us.

If your answer is NO then please

[illegible][illegible]

Closing Prices February 20, 1979

[illegible]

co do Brasil opened a branch in Abidjan this week. For you, this could be the start of a new and important international relationship. Ivory Coast's GNP is increasing at an average of 8 percent a year, while its population is growing 3.8 percent a year. It is the world's third largest producer of coffee, and the first in cocoa.

Industrial infrastructure is being modernised, opening up new opportunities for investment and trade. At a time when you can count on the support of Banco do Brasil, these opportunities must appear even more attractive. The Bank has 51 branches in all the largest financial centres of the world, besides its network of 1,200 branches in Brazil.

With assets of U.S.\$ 46 billion, Banco do Brasil commands the financial strength and the knowledge of world markets that between them can do so much to ensure success for your ventures - in Abidjan or anywhere else. In Abidjan we are at 23, Boulevard de la Republique 04 B.P. 910 - Plateau, and our telephone numbers are 32-2136/32-4805.



BANCO DO BRASIL
Your gateway to business in Brazil.

TEROAM • ANTOFAGASTA • ASUNCION • BOGOTA • BRUSSELS • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • CHICAGO • COCHABAMBA • COLON • CONCEPCION • FRANKFURT • GENEVA • GRAND CAYMAN • HAMBURG • LAGOS • LONDON • LOS ANGELES • MADRID • MANAMA • MEXICO CITY • MILAN • MONTEVIDEO • MONTEVIDEO (CIUDAD VIEJA) • NEW YORK • PANAMA • PARIS • PARIS (OPERA) • PAYSANDU • PORTO P. STROSSNER • ROMA • ROTTERDAM • SAN FRANCISCO • SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA • SANTIAGO • SINGAPORE • STOCKHOLM • STONEY • TEHRAN • TOKYO • TORONTO • VILPANO • VIENNA • WASHINGTON • ZURICH

BRANCH OFFICES IN BRAZIL

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 21

(Continued on Page 1)

Sales Tues.Sales Tax

Dec 59.50 59.50 59.00 59.25 --
Est. sales: 90; sales Tues.

Sales T

216.00	217.40	213.30	214.20	—
202.60	204.00	200.50	200.80	—

February 21,
Oman High L

GUILDER

Sales: Tues. 9
Total open interest Tues. 5,355, up 203

Mar	4981	4984	4987
June	5075	5075	5075

Dec	90.44	90.46	90.38	90.40	—
Mar	90.51	90.51	90.45	90.47	—

Dec 1, 1976 1, 1980 1, 1984

NYSE Most Actives
February 21, 1978

Sept	0.5586	0.5586	0.5586
Oct	0.5586	0.5586	0.5586
Nov	0.5586	0.5586	0.5586
Dec	0.5586	0.5586	0.5586

Handon	212,900	37% =
Leverhar	211,500	29% +
Boeing	210,100	66% -1

New Highs on

Today Pre
NYSE Market

Ensign Ann	Nat Airlines
Gen Host	Parker Ori
Chellie	

new highs
new lows.

NSPw 7.84pt
NortonCa

Tokyo Exch

Finance	51.21	50.65	50.93	-0.1
Transp.	11.42	11.27	11.30	-0.0
Unsp.	13.35	13.14	13.21	-0.0

NYSE Index

Japan Air L.	235	Sony Corp.
Kanagawa Electric	2950	Sumitomo Electric

Kirin Brewery	456	Tellin
Komatsu	353	Tokyo

Kamatsu	353	Tokyo
Kubota	391	Tokyo

Ready to Rice Inc.

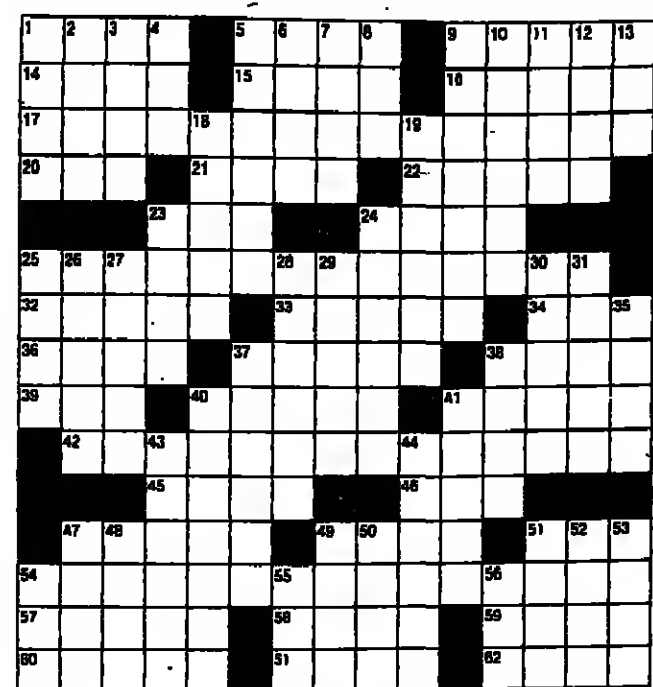
ROME Feb. 21

cent above the 1978

cent above the 1978
month's gain.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



PEANUTS

"HOW MANY ANGELS
CAN STAND ON THE
HEAD OF A PIN?"THIS MUST BE KIND
OF A PHILOSOPHICAL
QUESTION, HUH, MA'AM?THE HEAD OF A
PIN, HUH? BOY, THAT'S
A HARD ONE...HOW ABOUT A
PAPER CLIP?WHAT'S A GOOD JOKE TO PULL ON A GUY
THAT HAS NO SENSE OF HUMOR?BEND HIS FALSE TEETH INTO A
PERMANENT GRIN.

BLONDIE

THE BOSS
PUT ME ON A
PENSION
PLAN.BUT IT DOESN'T START
UNTIL EIGHTY-FIVE.

YOU MEAN 1985?

NO, UNTIL I REACH
EIGHTY-FIVE!YOU CAN'T HIT
ME! REGULATIONS
FORBID SERGEANTS
HITTING PRIVATES.I DON'T
PUT US IN THAT
CATEGORY.IT IS WRITTEN:
"ANTAGONISTS
ARE A PART OF
LIFE. SAY 'AYE'
AND SOMEONE
WILL RISE TO
SAY 'NAY'."AS NATURE
PROVIDES THE
SURF AND THE
SHORE,
SHE ALSO
NURTURES
OPPOSING
FORCES IN
MANKIND.

THE HUNS ARE HERE!

THE DEVASTATING
POWER OF OUR
WEAPONS IS
CAPABLE OF
ANNIHILATING
10 TIMES YOUR
NUMBER!WE'LL
BE
BACK.THE
JAWBONE
OF AN ASS
STRIKES
AGAIN.IT DOESN'T
APPEAR THAT
YOU'VE BROKEN ANYTHING
YET, GIVE ME A CALL IF
YOU DEVELOP ANY PAIN
OR OTHER SYMPTOMS.I APPRECIATE YOUR
COMING BY, KEX. I'VE
A RELIEF TO KNOW
SHE'S ALL RIGHT!I'M NOT
GOING TO
STAIN
SHE'S RIGHT, ROY!DID YOU ACTUALLY
FALL DOWN THE
STAIRS, ROY?HMM! IT'S
NOT SO GOOD.
THE
NEW FOUNDA-
TION GOING?CONSERVATIVES ARE IRATE
OVER THE COST OVERRUNS,
AND LIBERALS ARE MUFFED
BY THE MISMANAGEMENT.
EVEN THE MODERATES ARE
SAYING HE BUNGLED THE
SPECIFICATIONS.

SIGH...

THE ARMY'S
STILL WITH
US, THOUGH,
RIGHT?

NOUGY

BICAN

VELPOR

SARATY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob LeeUNSCRAMBLE THESE FOUR JUMBLES,
ONE LETTER TO EACH SQUARE, TO FORM
FOUR ORDINARY WORDS.ORDERED TO APPEAR
IN COURT—FOR
MAKING BEAN SOUP.Now arrange the circled letters to
form the surprise answer, as sug-
gested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FEVER MESSY KOSHER DETAIN
Answer: This kind of lawyer is not apt to be helpful in
court, oddly enough—a "SHY-STER"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

I'LL BET YOU'D THINK IT WAS FUNNY
IF JOHNNY CARSON DID IT!

BOOKS

THE BUNKER

By James P. O'Donnell. Houghton Mifflin. Illustrated. 399 pp.
\$13.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ABOUT three-quarters of the way through James P. O'Donnell's "The Bunker"—a powerfully vivid documentary reconstruction of Adolf Hitler's final days in his underground hideout in the heart of Berlin, by a former bureau chief for Newsweek in Germany, who now earns his living as a freelance writer in Berlin—I began to worry. The fireworks were all but over, yet the book still had 100 pages to go. We had had a dramatic reconstruction of the abortive steps that Albert Speer took to murder Hitler and the inmates of the Führerbunker, which through largely based on Speer's own testimony, is still far more believable than the versions Speer offered in his own autobiographies. Speer's plan to filter poison gas into the bunker's ventilation system was frustrated when Hitler, recalling his combat experiences during World War I, ordered a chimney added to the ventilator air-intake as an anti-gas precaution.

Outlandish Melodrama

We had been served up the high comedy, the low gossip and the outlandish melodrama from those last days of April, 1945: the dark, ghoulish light into Berlin, in the heat of anti-aircraft fire, by Gen. Ritter von Greim and his aviator woman-friend Hanna Greisch, all for the purpose of Von Greim's promotion in field marshal and boss of what was left of the Luftwaffe; the hysterical drinking and orgasmic sex that went on in the cellar of the nearby Reich Chancellery; and the Hermann Fegelein affair, which led in the summary execution of Eva Braun's brother-in-law (the phantasmagoric husband of her sister Gretl) for consorting and trying to run off with a mysterious Irish spy still known only as Mata O'Hara.

And all the villains in the bunker were dead, and many of the innocents as well. We had witnessed in frightful detail the poisoning of Hitler's Alsatian bitch, Blondie (part of the purpose of which was to test the cyanide that Hitler and Eva Braun would soon be taking), as well as the shooting of Blondie's four week-old puppies. We had suffered through Magda Goebbels' murdering of her six children as a sacrifice to the fallen Hitler. (There were signs that the oldest one, 12-year-old Helga, had foreseen what her mother was about to do and had died struggling.)

We had watched with fascination as the shrunken Fuehrer, virtually senile, probably drug-addicted and very likely suffering from Parkinson's disease, had retired to his sitting room with his wife of about a day's duration, and had simultaneously bitten down on a cyanide capsule and fired a bullet through his temple, while at the same time Eva Braun Hitler, with her shoeless feet tucked pertly beneath her like a schoolgirl at a sorority party, relied only on the cyanide to dispatch herself.

We had seen the Goebbelses commit suicide in the garden outside the entrance to the bunker and Martin Bormann take his life with poison during the breakout that the bunker's survivors attempted on

May 1. All major questions were answered, in short; all drama spent. Berlin had virtually fallen to the Soviet invaders. Yet there were still 100 pages of "The Bunker" left to read. So I felt restless.

Now it may seem monstrous to speak of this book, as I am doing, as if it were an entertainment—as if it even mattered in the face of such cataclysmic events whether readers are diverted or not. Yet such are the terms in which the book is conceived. One might protest the triviality of some of the details. But there is no escaping the illusion the author has created: We are in that bunker with the Hitler gang; life goes on from hour to hour, minute to minute, so either we reject reality altogether (a number of the inmates did, by going mad), or we continue to look for diversion.

And that is why, for all the fascination of what has already unfolded, the most powerful chapter in the book is yet to come. Because in his penultimate chapter, "Last Man Out," O'Donnell has created the most powerful illusion of what it was like to be in the bunker, and in so doing he has created the most dramatic interval of the story: not the moments when Hitler died or the night of the breakout, but rather the eerie hours during the night and morning of May 1 and 2, when a single man remained alone in the bunker and waited for the invader to arrive and disperse the ghosts.

Here is chief technician Johannes Hentschel—whom O'Donnell interviewed many years later, after his return from Siberia—alone with the throbbing machinery of the bunker, the corpses of the six Goebbels children and his hounded memories. He tends to his self-assigned duty to keep water pumping from the bunker system to the makeshift hospital in a building nearby. He packs his belongings for the journey he knows he will be setting out on shortly. He fixes himself a meal and washes his dishes neatly. Occasionally, he climbs the stairs to the garden for a little fresh air and a feel of the warming sun on a beautiful May morning. He glances briefly at the charred bodies of Joseph and Magda Goebbels still lying there, and picks a bouquet of flowers from the greenhouse nearby. Birds sing in the trees. He remembers Hitler's voice. He wonders when the Russians will arrive.

It is not exactly a Goetterdämmerung. But because it makes us feel exactly what things were like for one man on that May morning, we get a powerful sense of worlds ending and beginning.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

U.K. Gets Papers Of Wellington

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters)—The papers of the first Duke of Wellington, who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, are being purchased for the nation, Parliament was told today.

The papers of the Iron Duke cover the soldier-statesman's long career from 1790 until his death in 1852 at 83. The duke was prime minister for nearly 3 years and a cabinet minister for 13 after defeating France in Portugal and Spain in the Peninsular War.

Denzil Davies, Treasury minister of state, said in a written reply in the House of Commons that the papers were being accepted from the duke's successors in lieu of estate duty. He put the cost of the nation at £372,600 (\$745,200).

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Unlike chess, bridge is a game of incomplete information. If one could see through the backs of the cards, the bidding and play would be much more accurate, but the game would lose most of its interest. Double dummy is dull stuff.

On the diagrammed deal, for example, South inevitably reached four spades. Looking at all four hands, it seems clear that he was headed for a one-trick defeat: One way lose two diamond tricks, and there is no way to reach the heart ace barring a major defensive error.

But in real life, against opponents lacking X-ray vision, South brought home the game, reached quickly after his partner had heuristically preempted. West led the club king and had some thinking to do at the second trick.

Leading a diamond in the hope of a ruff was an obvious possibility, but this play was likely to aid de-

clarer if he held the ace. Even if East had the ace, obtaining a ruff might not help the defense. In many positions, the ruffing play would break even in the long run, and the actual value, in theory at any rate, was none of these.

So West continued clubs and South ruffed the third round. He could count seven spade tricks and two diamond tricks, with a possibility of an even diamond split to give him his 10th trick. The heart ace in dummy was unreachable, but the opponents did not know this, and South was able to capitalize on this fact. He led four rounds of trumps to reach this position:

NORTH			
♠A7	♥K3	♦A1098	♣—
♠742	♥—	♦—	♣—
WEST			
♠J1098	♥K3	♦A1098	♣—
♠—	♥—	♦—	♣—
EAST			
♠A7654	♥K3	♦A1098	♣—
♠—	♥—	♦—	♣—
SOUTH			
♠A7654	♥K3	♦A1098	♣—
♠—	♥—	♦—	♣—

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♣	2♥	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

When another trump was led and a diamond thrown from dummy, East was embarrassed. As most players would, he threw a diamond, and South knocked out the diamond ace to make his game.

An expert in the East position might have ungarded his heart king smoothly, assuming that South would finesse if he held one or two hearts, but it was certainly a difficult defense.

From the Rackets of Babes: New Wave Hits Women's Pro Tennis Tour

By Elizabeth Wheeler

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 — On the professional women's tennis circuit, 1979 looks to be the year of the rookie.

Not counting that precocious veteran, Tracy Austin, 16, and Pam Shriver, who did not play here, the 32-woman field last for the Avon Championships of Los Angeles — which was won by Chris Evert — had 8 names familiar only to those who follow junior and college tennis.

From 16 to 24

Playing up from the Futures, the satellite circuit, or sneaking in by their performances in other tournaments, these young women are leaving their mark on the championship circuit.

From 16-year-old Bettina Bunge to Leslie Allen, longest in the tooth at 24, these young

women have been upsetting the rankings on the championship circuit for the last six weeks.

"I look at the results," said Kathy May Teacher, a veteran at 22 who beat one of the ingenues, Anne Smith, in the first round, "and they are all names I've never heard of. It just seems like the players are getting younger and younger."

Wendy Turnbull agreed. "I've noticed it for a while," she said. "You're used to certain players being around and now they're gone and they've been replaced by these other people."

"These other people" — Bunge, Allen, Anne Smith, Kay McDaniel, Hana Mandlikova, Tracy Margolin, Kathy Jordan and Jeanne Duval — are all winning matches no one but their mothers expected them to win. And each of the rookies has less than one year in the pros or is still an amateur.

"When you've just come on the circuit," said

Terry Holladay, "all the adrenalin is flowing. For me, it continued for about two years until I really started realizing it would take a lot of work and a lot of effort to really reach the top. At first, it's just a lot of fun."

It certainly seems to be fun for the rookies. Take Kathy Jordan, 19, a Stanford University player who entered the pre-qualifying at a Futures tournament in Texas. "When I started playing in San Antonio," she said, "my goal was to get into the main draw of the Futures because I wanted to play the tournament in Pasadena [another Futures stop, in California] and I knew the field would be tough there. I didn't want to have to play the qualifying."

Fifteen victories later she was on the championship circuit in Houston. She beat Shriver and then upset Minna Jausovec of Czechoslovakia to reach the quarter-finals, where she lost to Virginia Wade. The next week she lost to

Turnbull in the first round, but two weeks ago in Seattle she beat Janet Newberry and Maria Rendone before losing to Evert in the quarter-finals. Now she has earned enough points to play on the main tour for the rest of the indoor circuit.

Jordan, still an amateur, plans to play out the season and then return to Stanford to play for her school. "That's loyalty," somebody said. "Or madness," Jordan responded.

Playing Their Cards

She explained the rookies' success: "We really get keyed to play people we've never played before but have heard about and read about when we were younger."

A look at the rest:

Leslie Allen — A 6-footer and the only black woman on the major tour in several years, she is

from New York. After a nomadic college career she came to the University of Southern California in the fall of 1976 and played No. 4 or No. 5 singles for the Trojans.

Bettina Bunge — A West German citizen, Bunge was born in Switzerland, reared in Peru (where she became the No. 1 woman player at 13) and now lives in Florida. The 16-year-old qualified for the U.S. Open and then upset Kathy Kuykendall and Marise Kruger to reach the third round.

Jeanne Duval — The 19-year-old won the college singles title as a UCLA freshman by beating Jordan and then turned pro. As an amateur last April, she qualified for the Family Circle Cup and then beat Julie Anthony and Turnbull before losing to Kerry Reid in three sets.

Hana Mandlikova — Several of the veterans selected the young Czech, who turned 17 this month, as the top rookie. Long-legged and

quick, with a variety of shots, she upset JoAnne Russell to reach the third round of the U.S. Open.

Stacy Margolin — A sophomore at USC, Margolin, 19, reached the round of 16 at the U.S. Open by beating Duval and upsetting Diane Fromholtz. Still an amateur, she won her first professional tournament last fall.

Kay McDaniel — Now 21, she turned pro after three years at Louisiana State University. A new arrival on the championship circuit from the Futures, McDaniel is still working for her first major victory.

Anne Smith — Last spring she beat Margolin and Shriver to win the U.S. amateur championship. She turned pro at 19 last June, after playing one year of college tennis.

© Los Angeles Times

Phillies Look to Rose's Spirit To Get Them a Step Further



Tug McGraw



Steve Carlton

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 21 (AP) — If the Philadelphia Phillies are to end 29 years of frustration, Pete Rose's swashbuckling style may be more valuable than his bat, two of his new teammates predict.

"Talentwise, we didn't need him," said Steve Carlton, a two-time Cy Young Award winner and the heart of the Phillies' starting rotation. "We have an abundance of talent. But there's a frustration that exists. What it takes to get over the hump, I don't know. Maybe he can supply it."

The Phillies' relief ace, Tug McGraw, sees Rose as a day-to-day leader who can stir his teammates to greater heights. "Our team has a tendency to... well, [Mike] Schmidt and [Greg] Luzinski are too low-key," McGraw said. "And Larry Bowa... sometimes his enthusiasm gets too intense. He tried to carry the team."

Contagious Aggressiveness

"Rose likes to put himself on the line. It makes him go. He ran over Bud Harrelson in the '73 playoffs for one reason: he wanted to get something started."

Carlton and McGraw talked about Rose at the end of their Seattle-to-San Diego bicycle ride to raise funds to fight muscular dystrophy. Rose joined the Phils during the winter and landed a \$800,000-a-year salary after 13 all-star seasons with the Cincinnati Reds.

"His aggressiveness has to manifest itself in other players," Carlton said.

After three straight National League Eastern Division titles — and three straight playoff failures — the Phillies are hoping this will be the year of the club's first World Series appearance since 1950.

Ready for a Ring

"Philly fans remember just two things: that 1950 was their last thrill and 1964 they were right there and blew it," McGraw said. "They've never forgotten that. They see all the talent we have and they want more [than second best]."

Carlton is convinced the Phils are ready to succeed the Los Angeles Dodgers as National League champions. "They're still deep — but they're going to miss Tommy John and Lee Lacy," Carlton

said. "They're figuring Bob Welch is going to make up for John's 20 victories a year, but he's untested."

"With our bullpen, I think we have the edge now. I thought the same way last year. But they just beat us."

The arrival of Rose poses some "pleasant problems," Carlton and McGraw agree — chiefly, what to do with Richie Hebner, a proven hitter who has been displaced by Rose as the Phillies' first baseman.

Who's on First?

"I wouldn't want to give up a left-handed power hitter," said Carlton. "I think they might be looking for a right-handed starter. Even if Larry Christensen hadn't got hurt, I still think they were looking that way."

McGraw said it in stronger terms. "We still have some rearranging to do. It's like an Abbott-and-Costello movie and their line, 'Who's on first?' Most importantly, we have to strengthen our bench."

"We lost Tommy Hutton and Jay Jaystone last year. That means we've got to figure a way to keep Hebner."



WITHOUT A POSITION — Richie Hebner, who has been replaced as Philadelphia's first baseman by Pete Rose, lays down a bunt in practice at Clearwater, Fla.

Hebner, however, figures in trade talks by Paul Owens, the Phillies' player-personnel director, who is after a second baseman or pitcher or both.

Owens would like to have Bill Madlock, the San Francisco Giants' second baseman, who would add punch to the Phillies' attack but might weaken the defense, especially with Rose

playing at first base for the first time.

The Giants would like catcher John Stearns from the New York Mets, so Owens is trying to arrange a deal with the Mets in which he might acquire Stearns, then ship him to the Giants for Madlock. The Phils also might use Hebner as the key to a trade for one of the Mets' pitchers, Craig Swan.

Young Set to Tackle NFL's Family Feud

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT) — There was this estranged couple in Milwaukee who kissed and made up and threw a party to celebrate the reconciliation. It was during the Prohibition era, when gin came direct from the bathtub and whiskey was sometimes allowed to cool before serving. At the height of the celebration, a fight broke out and a guest who intervened as peacemaker got shot dead.

In those days, Milwaukee journalism was enriched by the Wisconsin News, an afternoon paper known affectionately in the trade as The Whiskey News. It ran the story of the fatal party on Page One with a lead that no reader with a taste for purple and amethyst prose could ever forget.

"Wine, gin and beer and the dying embers of an old love, were shaken together last night," the opening paragraph reported, "and the poison resulting from the mixture was death in the early morning for the inevitable innocent person."

If recalling this anecdote seems to be a curious way of introducing George Young, well, it may also be relevant. Leaving the Miami Dolphins to become general manager of the New York New Haven New Jersey Giants (no commas), Young is the innocent person taking on a double assignment: To settle a family quarrel between owners and to arrest the team's 15-year descent into mediocrity and beyond.

Lack of Love

It probably is not significant that George Young, who looks like an economy-size cherub, was hired on St. Valentine's Day. Still, a little love may be just what is needed most on the Jersey Meadows.

"I think he's capable of being that kind of guy," Don Shula said when it was suggested that what the Giants needed most was someone who could make peace between Wellington Mara and his nephew Tim, each of whom controls 50 percent of the club. Young has been director of pro scouting for the Dolphins and chief aide to Shula.

"He gets along well with people," Don said, "and another thing he does, he documents everything. He won't talk out of one side of his mouth over here and say something else over there. He's a heads-up, straight, honest guy and a workaholic."

"George sits at a desk and knocks out volumes and volumes of work. And he's versatile, experienced in coaching as well as administration. He was coaching in high school when I hired him as a scout

for the Baltimore Colts. He worked his way up to head of the scouting department, and after I came down to Miami he helped out with the coaching in Baltimore. He was offensive-line coach and offensive coordinator until Joe Thomas fired him."

I needed help down here so I hired him and I used him in a lot of areas. Now I'm in a bind because I've got to find a replacement and I need a versatile man to handle the jobs George handled. I'll say another thing about him. He can help the Giants choose the right man as coach because he is aware of what all the teams in the league are doing, who the best assistants are and so on."

Abreast of Breakfast

Morris McLenore, who was sports editor of the Miami News and then a sex symbol on Miami television before turning square, has known Young since George joined the Dolphins.

"He knows everybody in the league," McLenore said, "and knows what he had for breakfast and where he parts his teeth."

"His father ran a bar in Baltimore, but George doesn't drink or smoke," said Charley Callahan, who does public relations for the Dolphins. "As a tackle at Bucknell, George made the All-America and All-East and was captain of the team in 1951. He taught history and coached at Calvert Hall and City College, both high schools in Baltimore. He's a history buff with master's degrees from Johns Hopkins and Loyola College of Baltimore."

"At City College his won-lost record was 60-11 with five championships in the Maryland Scholastic Association. Calvert Hall also won a championship when he was there."

Besides evaluating all NFL players for possible trades by the Dolphins, he also negotiated player contracts and scouted the next opponents. He has a line on every player in the league. In January of 1968, Shula was occupied with the Pro Bowl and asked George to evaluate players in the college draft. Don said, "I gave him the key to the office and when I got back he had all the players evaluated with reasons for drafting or rejecting each one. He was completely organized and his assessments were accurate."

"I think," Charley Callahan said, "that in his low-keyed way he is tough enough for any job." That's good. The job is tough enough for any man.

A 25-Year Drought

LSU Nearing First Title Since Pettit's Glory Days

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21 (AP) — When Louisiana State University last won a Southeastern Conference basketball championship, it was 1954. Chevrolet listed at \$1,895, ground beef went for 39 cents a pound and Bob Pettit was at center.

LSU has clinched a tie for this year's regular-season SEC championship, with games tomorrow and Saturday to settle outright ownership. Then it's on to Birmingham, Ala., and the revived SEC tournament, which was last played when Pettit was a sophomore.

Pettit — who went on to an all-pro career in the National Basketball Association — is now chairman of the board at a bank in suburban Metairie.

LSU missed the SEC championship by 20 seconds when Pettit was a sophomore in 1952, was among the final four in the NCAA championships in his junior season and lost in the NCAA regionals in his senior year.

LSU was ahead, 43-42, with Joe Dean trying to dribble away the final seconds of the game against Kentucky in the SEC tournament in 1952.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Washington	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	30	18	.625
New York	28	20	.583
Boston	23	25	.479
New York	23	25	.479
Central Division			
San Antonio	W	L	Pct.
Houston	24	26	.479
Atlanta	23	27	.458
Cleveland	23	27	.458
Detroit	22	28	.438
New Orleans	19	31	.382
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Kansas City	W	L	Pct.
Minneapolis	27	25	.519
Portland	26	26	.500
San Diego	24	28	.461
Chicago	23	29	.442
Pacific Division			
Seattle	W	L	Pct.
Phoenix	24	26	.479
Los Angeles	24	26	.479
Portland	23	27	.458
San Diego	23	27	.458
Golden State	22	28	.438

Team's Record

Atlanta 17, New York 12	17	12	.583
Atlanta 11, Cleveland 10	11	10	.524
San Antonio 11, Seattle 10	11	10	.524
Chicago 9, Portland 7	9	7	.563
Golden State 12, Los Angeles 9	12	9	.571
Houston at Washington, p.m., Nov.			

Roulette Blackjack
Only from 3 p.m.

Casino WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT • BAR



Bob Pettit

"We were spread out so Joe could kill the clock," Pettit recalled. "In those days, if you fouled, you could take the ball out of bounds instead of shooting the free throw, so we were in great shape."

Pettit was at forward in that game, with Byron "Two Story" Johnson at center. With about 20 seconds left, Dean passed in to Johnson, expecting him to pass back.

"I guess Byron just went blank," Pettit said. "When he got the ball, he wheeled and took a hook shot from beyond the free-throw line. We couldn't believe it."

Kentucky's Cliff Hagan got the rebound and whipped the ball to Lou Tsioropoulos, who went the length of the court for a game-winning layup.

"Poor Byron, that hook shot haunted him for the rest of his life," Pettit recalled. Johnson died several years later in a car wreck.

Clear Sailing

LSU had clear sailing to the 1953 SEC crown after Kentucky was placed on probation in a point-shaving scandal. The Tigers hit a low point that season when they lost a nonconference game at Tulsa by 23 points, but they beat Tulsa in a return match in Baton Rouge by 4 points.

To illustrate my value to the team," Pettit said, "it should be noted that I played in the first game, I missed the second game with the flu."

After defeating Lebanon Valley and Holy Cross to get to the NCAA semifinals, LSU was defeated twice — 80-67, by Indiana, and 58-49, by Washington.

Indiana put LSU away early.

with Bob Leonard — now coaching the Indiana Pacers — pouring the shots through from outside.

LSU had clear sailing to the 1953 SEC crown after Kentucky was placed on probation in a point-shaving scandal. The Tigers hit a low point that season when they lost a nonconference game at Tulsa by 23 points, but they beat Tulsa in a return match in Baton Rouge by 4 points.

To illustrate my value to the team," Pettit said, "it should be noted that I played in the first game, I missed the second game with the flu."

After defeating Lebanon Valley and Holy Cross to get to the NCAA semifinals, LSU was defeated twice — 80-67, by Indiana, and 58-49, by Washington.

Indiana put LSU away early.

with Bob Leonard — now coaching the Indiana Pacers — pouring the shots through from outside.

LSU had clear sailing to the 1953 SEC crown after Kentucky was placed on probation in a point-shaving scandal. The Tigers hit a low point that season when they lost a nonconference game at Tulsa by 23 points, but they beat Tulsa in a return match in Baton Rouge by 4 points.

To illustrate my value to the team," Pettit said, "it should be noted that I played in the first game, I missed the second game with the flu."

After defeating Lebanon Valley and Holy Cross to get to the NCAA semifinals, LSU was defeated twice — 80-67, by Indiana, and 58-49, by Washington.

Indiana put LSU away early.

with Bob Leonard — now coaching the Indiana Pacers — pouring the shots through from outside.

LSU had clear sailing to the 1953 SEC crown after Kentucky was placed on probation in a point-shaving scandal. The Tigers hit a low point that season when they lost a nonconference game at Tulsa by 23 points, but they beat Tulsa in a return match in Baton Rouge by 4 points.

To illustrate my value to the team," Pettit said, "it should be noted that I played in the first game, I missed the second game with the flu."

After defeating Lebanon Valley and Holy Cross to get to the NCAA semifinals, LSU was defeated twice — 80-67, by Indiana, and 58-49, by Washington.

Indiana put LSU away early.

with Bob Leonard — now coaching the Indiana Pacers — pouring the shots through from outside.

LSU had clear sailing to the 1953 SEC crown after Kentucky was placed on probation in a point-shaving scandal. The Tigers hit a low point that season when they lost a nonconference game at Tulsa by 23 points, but they beat Tulsa in a return match in Baton Rouge by 4 points.

To illustrate my value to the team," Pettit said, "it should be noted that I played in the first game, I missed the second game with the flu."

After defeating Lebanon Valley and Holy Cross to get to the NCAA semifinals, LSU was defeated twice — 80-67, by Indiana, and 58-49, by Washington.

Indiana put LSU away early.

with Bob Leonard — now coaching the Indiana Pacers — pouring the shots through from outside.

LSU had clear sailing to the 1953 SEC crown after Kentucky was placed on probation in a point-shaving scandal. The Tigers hit a low point that season when they lost a nonconference game at Tulsa by 23 points, but they beat Tulsa in a return match in Baton Rouge by 4 points.

To illustrate my value to the team," Pettit said, "it should be noted that I played in the first game, I missed the second game with the flu."

After defeating Lebanon Valley and Holy Cross to get to the NCAA semifinals, LSU was defeated twice — 80-67, by Indiana, and 58-49, by Washington.

Indiana put LSU away early.

with Bob Leonard — now coaching the Indiana Pacers — pouring the shots through from outside.

"In the consolation game, we played Washington and I held Bob Houbregs, the hook-shot artist, to 43 points," Pettit said dryly.

In Pettit's senior season, LSU finished in a tie with Kentucky for the SEC championship, then lost a playoff game to the Wildcats, 63-56. Both teams ended the conference season with 14-0 records; they didn't meet until Kentucky won the playoff to decide who would represent the SEC in the NCAA tournament.

"Frank Ramsey killed us," Pettit said.

A Second Chance

But the NCAA ruled that Ramsey, Tsioropoulos and Cliff Hagan were ineligible for postseason play, and Adolph Rupp, the Kentucky coach, pulled his team out of the tournament. Rupp always called that group the "Uncrowned Champs" and said they were his best ever.

So LSU, co-champions of the SEC, went to the regionals and was upset, 78-70, by Penn State at Iowa City.

The next year, Pettit was making \$11,000 as the NBA's rookie of the year. He went on to become all-pro and earn as much as \$50,000 a season — small change by today's standards, and one more indication of the changing times.

Another indication: LSU had a team field-goal percentage of 37 percent, topped by Pettit's average of 49 percent, in that 1954 season. This year's LSU squad is shooting 53 percent from the field, with Al Green hitting 63.9 and DeWayne Scates making 59 percent.

"I'd sure hate to have to play this LSU team," Pettit said.

Transactions

MINNESOTA TWINS—Signed Paul Hartzell, pitcher, and Gary West, outfielder.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK KNICKS—Placed Marvin Webster, center, on the injured reserve list. Signed Dan Baham, forward.

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Announced retirement of Lloyd Neal, forward.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

DENVER BRONCOS—Signed Tom Meier, halfback, and K. L. Brown, tackle, as free agents.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE

TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Signed Forest Green, head coach.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BUFFALO SABRES—Signed Tony McKenney, left wing, to Hartford of the American Hockey League.

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Signed Neil Labadie, defenseman, to Salt Lake City of the Central Hockey League.

WHA Standings

Edmonton 31 21 6 2 116 118

New England 27 19 6 1 218 188

Quebec 27 24 4 1 194 178

Winnipeg 26 24 4 1 214 215

Cincinnati 24 27 5 3 200 284

Birmingham 21 29 4 4 191 220

Indianapolis 5 18 2 12 78 130

Team's Record

Cincinnati 5, Winnipeg 2

Quebec 7, Birmingham 3

Edmonton 8, New England 2

Winnipeg 8, Cincinnati 2

Indianapolis 8, New England 2

Winnipeg 8, Cincinnati 2

Indianapolis 8, New England 2

Winnipeg 8, Cincinnati 2

Indianapolis 8, New England 2

